

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, March 30, 1909.

### Peace

THE WAR cloud which for six months has hung over eastern Europe, in a vain effort to break, has finally disappeared. The withdrawal by Serbia of her demands for territorial compensation, and her determination to demobilize her reserves and reduce her army to a peace footing, mark the final stage in the development of the peace negotiations which for weeks have been tending to this end. In certain quarters where the ragings of the Servian crown prince have been taken seriously, and where the contents of the most confidential despatches are apparently as well known as in the foreign offices of the European governments, the excitement has been maintained to the last, but in less well informed circles the factors making for peace have been seen to be gaining strength every day.

It has, perhaps, not been recognized everywhere as fully as it might have been that the political center of gravity lay neither in Vienna nor in Belgrade, but in St. Petersburg. France and the United Kingdom were solely concerned in an attempt to restrain an outrageous repudiation of international obligations. Their action was what might be termed diplomatically academic. The position of Russia, on the other hand, with her interests so intimately bound up with those of the Serb people, was at once political and strategic. A word from her would have produced war, just as surely as a word from her has produced peace. That Bosnia and Herzegovina would eventually pass under the dominion of Austria was an almost inevitable outcome of the treaty of Berlin. The result might, however, have been arrived at by legitimate negotiations, instead of by a reckless political gamble, which, had the other powers been of the same temperature as those manifested by Baron Aehrenthal, must have plunged Europe into what would probably have been the most terrible war ever witnessed. No doubt Baron Aehrenthal chose his moment with great political astuteness. France and the United Kingdom were not, he was aware, sufficiently affected to make his repudiation of Austria's treaty engagements a casus belli, while Russia, he calculated, was too exhausted after her struggle with Japan to intervene by force. Still it is dangerous in the long run, as Bismarck himself once pointed out, to take advantage of the purely temporary embarrassments of a great power. Dangerous because from the mere level of political expediency it leaves that power with sullen determination to be revenged; and far more dangerous because it constitutes a departure from political principle which is bound to recoil, though it may be in a quite unexpected way. The unprincipled attack of Spain on the liberties of England and the Low Countries, in the sixteenth century, did not end in a combined attack by those countries on the colossus of the two hemispheres, but it ended, none the less, in the decline of Spain as a world power.

It is not necessary for the fate of Spain to overtake any of the European powers of today. The records of those powers are none of them beyond reproach. The fact remains, however, that Napoleon's outrageously immoral maxim, that "God is on the side of the big battalions," never was true even as a political epigram, and no amount of singing of the "Te Deum" has ever made it so. God is divine Principle, in whom is no variableness, and of too pure eyes to behold iniquity. That is why Douglas was able to say with inexorable knowledge, "With God one is a majority."

AND NOW comes the disquieting news that the taximeter is not always truthful. Apparently the cab meter will have to take its place with the much berated gas meter, water meter and other mechanical devices for registering the consumption of things. There are some prejudiced consumers who will insist that they all belong to the inanimate branch of the Ananias Club.

### Southern Development Means Country's Good

THE SOUTH is considering very many things in these days to which it formerly paid little attention. Among other things it is collecting and tabulating and contemplating statistics of peculiar interest to its people industrially. For example, a few days ago, a prominent and observant citizen of Georgia wrote to the Atlanta Constitution just to say that neglect of dairying in that state was costing its people more than \$3,000,000 yearly. This has led to research. Government statistics taken from fifty southern cities, it is found, show that these consume every year \$22,957,872 worth of dairy products made in the North and West. Five Georgia cities—Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon and Valdosta—imported in a single year from the North and West 1,307,490 pounds of creamery butter, valued at \$392,247. Estimating the annual cost of feeding a cow at \$45, the total profit from the dairy products imported by the fifty southern cities alluded to is \$14,652,727, of which Georgia's share would be one seventh or more.

Of course, if Georgia and the South should go into the dairy business, as their interests seem to indicate they should do, the North and West would suffer the loss of their custom in this particular, but the North and West would find some other means of disposing of their dairy products. The apparent loss would be adjusted somehow and in good season. This, at all events, is not a matter for the South to consider. As the Constitution points out, "With its mild climate, long pasture season, cheap land and feed crops, Georgia furnishes ideal conditions and opportunities for successful dairying, and there are not a few who, by the application of business methods, have made it a success in this state."

Manifestly the thing for Georgia to do is to develop this industry. Manifestly, the thing for the entire South to do is to develop every industry which will thrive within its borders.

The North and West will profit by its increased prosperity. There is no danger but that as its purchasing power increases it will look to the North and West for products, natural or manufactured, which it cannot duplicate at home.

The interest of the North and West in southern development is hardly secondary to that of the South itself. What helps one section is bound to help all.

THE OPTIMISTS' CLUB is making an effort to have April Fools' day abolished. Optimists' day is an appropriate substitute. The man who reaches for the innocent pocketbook, or who kicks the harmless hat, is certainly hopeful of better things than he gets.

### What the Art Club Expansion Means

ONE of the interesting features of the prospective expansion of the Boston Art Club is that it signals the more general appearance of women in the club life of this city. Where women heretofore have been privileged merely to attend the exhibitions given in the public rooms from time to time, women who are related to club members will, before the end of the year, have practically free run of dining rooms, parlors, writing rooms and library. So far as these rooms are concerned, women will be virtually club members. They may dine singly or with friends, they may give dinner parties, they may have their social gatherings at the club, they may even enjoy the use of the galleries for their own exhibitions so long as they save the club from any unusual expense therefrom.

All this is the new idea in club life. One or two Boston clubs are all that have attempted anything like it, so far. The art club proposes to go farther than any of the others. The art club has been a bit old fashioned, in the sense that it has never had a restaurant or purely social features, but has kept its building wholly for the advancement of art. But under the new arrangement it will be the newest of them all. That it will enjoy a large increase in membership on the new basis is to be expected. Only such accessions would enable it to develop the social side as it now intends, and only such development, it is believed, would bring about the fullest use of the club in the interests of art. With the addition of the proposed new building, the place will become not merely a center for the artistic life of the community; it will be a social center for the artists, their friends, and the families of both. There seems to be no reason why the presence of the women should not give the one phase needed to make the club in truth the home of art.

CONSUL CROWNINSHIELD of Naples declares that the people of Messina are strongly in favor of the rebuilding of the city. This will serve to remind us that nothing has been done in the direction of reconstruction as yet. Work will not begin, indeed, for several months.

### The Work of Reclamation of the Desert

UP TO THE beginning of the present year the amount of money expended in reclamation work in the so-called desert-wastes of the West was \$42,091,000, and at that time there was still a balance available for carrying on the projects of \$47,000,000. The question may be asked by the eastern reader at the outset, Will the expenditure of all this money be justified by the result? The answer is that the projects are all located on fertile land, worthless while arid but valued at \$200 per acre the moment it is assured of its necessary supply of water. The number of acres required at this rate to meet the entire cost of reclamation is easy to compute.

Among the great projects at present under way, the most costly is the Okanogan in the state of Washington. Here 9,000 acres are to be reclaimed at a cost of \$585,000, or at the rate of about \$67.50 an acre. This work will be completed during the present year. One of the least expensive of the projects is the Minidoka pumping plant in Idaho, which, it is estimated, will reclaim 49,900 acres at a cost of \$12 an acre. It is proper to say, however, that this is part of the greater Minidoka gravity project which cost \$21 for each of its 84,200 acres, an average cost which will be lessened by the pumping works project.

Among other great projects are the Tieton, in Washington, which is intended to reclaim 30,000 acres, the cost being estimated at \$60 an acre, and the Umatilla which is to redeem 20,440 acres at \$59 an acre. These will be completed during the present year. Then, there is the Payette-Boise, which is about half completed, and which will reclaim 132,000 acres at a cost of \$36 per acre.

The completion of these projects will not only open up some magnificent farming lands in districts that have not known settlement or population, thus affording another outlet for the employment of American energy and industry. It will add immensely to the taxable valuation of property and it will eventually produce revenue that will aid the country to go forward with other and equally important development schemes.

### This Movement Should Not Droop

THE LITTLE LAND LEAGUE movement, to which such men as J. Pierpont Morgan, Hamlin Garland, Booker T. Washington, Albert Shaw and Bolton Hall lent their names, and presumably their influence and financial assistance, should not be permitted to droop. Since it was launched a short time ago, however, little has been heard of it. Presumably, its promoters are taking care of the preliminaries. There are behind it a noble thought and a fine purpose. It is based primarily on the contention that a family of three can be maintained on a farm of two acres, and in sections of the country where the larger farm has long since been abandoned. Those who investigated the matter before the movement was organized declare that there is no dearth of such land which can be purchased in two-acre lots for from \$200 to \$250 and that properly conducted the Little Land League can divert from the crowded cities to these small farms a very large section of European immigrants, and especially those accustomed to farm work at home. To make these farms successful the intensive system employed in France, Belgium, Switzerland and other countries would have to be adopted, and it would be a part of the Little Land League's undertaking to impart the necessary instruction to the small farmers.

The Little Land League has aims which extend beyond the mere settling of the poor on small holdings. It expects to win them to the land and to hold them on the land by changing other conditions, or rather by harmonizing other conditions to the new agriculture—by encouraging manufacturers to remove their works from congested centers out into the open country; by fostering the commercial and industrial upbuilding of the smaller cities, towns and villages, and developing and establishing industries in such communities by building good roads; by improving the rural home and its environment; by broadening the practical efficiency of rural schools, and by the enlargement of home opportunities.

Nothing could be more commendable than the impulse behind such a movement. Even if it should fall short of attaining to its ideals, it must inevitably accomplish a great amount of good.

TALKING about first names, Sereno Payne will need to be all that his implies during the next few weeks.

### The Tariff, the House and the Senate

POLITICAL partisanship will have little or nothing to do with shaping the present tariff bill, for protection or free trade is no longer a partisan issue. All Republicans may not now be called uncompromising high tariff men; all Democrats may not now be counted for low tariff or free trade. The doctrine of protection may be said to have been generally accepted by both of the great parties. Differences arise now not on partisan, but on sectional, state and local lines, and it is only where the clash between interests is very pronounced that the policy of give and take fails to operate in Congress as a harmonizing influence.

One of the good results of the removal of the tariff from the domain of politics is that it is almost certain to be handled with more regard for equity in the House at this session than ever before. The tendency has been away from partisanship in this connection for some years, but it is recalled that political influences weighed so strongly even in recent times that the McKinley, Wilson and Dingley bills went to the Senate in a very imperfect condition, a fact which enabled that body to prove itself a very valuable check upon the popular and rather emotional branch of the national legislature. And this leads to the consideration that even now, when the House is striving to show in many ways that it is capable of handling the revenue question skilfully, the Senate has exhibited a much clearer understanding of the situation, and has already made its influence felt in determining the disposition of certain important and somewhat radical recommendations.

The constitution requires that legislation relating to the raising of revenue shall originate in the House, and the people demand that the House shall assert and maintain its prerogative in this respect. In recognition of the latter fact, and that the representatives of the people shall have as little to complain of as possible with regard to the limitation of debate, the House will be in session ten and a half hours daily to deliberate on the Payne bill; and when the general debate shall close, probably next Thursday, members will be at liberty to offer amendments to the different sections as read, under the five-minute rule.

In the meantime, however, the Senate is considering the entire matter—informally as to members in general, formally as to committees—and when the bill reaches that body it is safe to say that it will be subjected to many important and improving changes thought out while it was under discussion in the House.

Of course, when the Senate shall send back the amended bill there will be the usual protest against senatorial interference, the usual complaint against the insolence of the "American House of Lords;" but as on former and similar occasions, the better thought of the House and the country will approve of the changes made.

### Great Bridge Finished; Another to Be Begun

THE GREAT Blackwell's island bridge across the East river, New York city, will be opened for foot passengers and vehicles today or tomorrow. So quietly has the work proceeded that but little has been said or heard about this magnificent structure of late. In a period of marvelous engineering performances, it has attracted only passing attention. Yet it is one of the greatest bridges in the world, and one of the most beautiful of its type. It is eight years since work upon this structure was begun, and there has been no cessation of it through all this period. Those whose good fortune it has been to witness it as it has taken form from month to month, and especially since the web-like span was thrown across the water, have enjoyed a rare experience. Spiders have never worked more skilfully or more ingeniously than have the little dots of humanity stretched along the structure that gracefully spans the beautiful river.

And this span, which, seen from below, seems all too fragile, has a carrying capacity exceeding that of any other bridge in existence. It has eight railway tracks, two promenades and a thirty-six-foot roadway divided between two floors. Its total length is 8617 feet, and over the channel it is 135 feet above the water. It cost \$12,500,000.

With its formal opening in June, and almost marking that event, will probably be begun the preliminary work upon the great railroad bridge of the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven & Hartford companies across Hell Gate. This bridge, exclusive of the necessary embankment approaches, but including those of steel, will be about a mile and a half long, with a central span above Hell Gate 1000 feet in length and 135 feet from the water. It will be part of a connecting line which will cost no less than \$25,000,000.

With these and other bridges in contemplation swinging across the waterways of the metropolis, in addition to those already in service, the chief city of the country will be able to present a line of engineering attractions that will equal, if they do not eclipse, any other attractions, natural or artificial, she has to offer.

Our chief city is a great city, and we can all do worse than to be proud of her.

TARIFF revisionists will applaud the frank avowal of Charles M. Schwab that the American steel industry can survive a reduction of the duty on steel. Also his tribute to the splendid character of the American workman will not be without its good effect.

FORMER Governor Magoon is positive that the Cubans are now on the right track. He says that they are perfectly capable of self-government, and he hopes that the thought of annexing the island to the United States may not be entertained in this country.

CONGRESSMAN GARDNER of Massachusetts says the pacification dinner at the White House was a failure. This is not a criticism of the White House chef. It was the conversation, not the cuisine, which failed to tickle Mr. Gardner's palate.

IF IT BE TRUE that the Payne tariff bill contains a "joker" which will put up the price of imported toy animals, look out for trouble. Several million free American youngsters will make that "joker" look like the third act of a melodrama.

FIELD MARSHAL VON MOLTKE could be silent in seven languages, but then he had no provocation. In his day there were no mollycoddles, no nature fakirs, no undesirable citizens.

THOSE army officers ought to have been diplomatic enough not to beat the President at his own game. It's contrary to court etiquette, you know.

How are the mighty fallen: A cow on the Roosevelt tennis court!



FAVOR SHORTENING  
WORKING WEEK OF  
WOMEN AND MINORS

Committee on Labor at State House Votes a Favorable Report on the Fifty-Four Hour Bill.

## POINT FOR UNIONS

Leave to Withdraw Measure Requiring Informing of the District Police of Violation of Laws.

The bill reducing the legal hours of work for women and minors in Massachusetts to 54 per week will be reported favorably to the Legislature by the committee on labor, which took such a vote in executive session at the State House today.

Senator Birch and Representatives Dorman and Butterick dissented from this vote. The committee reported leave to withdraw on the bill to extend the time for the operation of the 56-hour law for women and minors. With the same three dissenting, the committee voted to report a bill to strengthen the present law giving citizens the preference for employment on public work.

The bill to require all officers to report violations of the labor laws to the chief of the district police was given leave to withdraw. Representative Parks reserving the right to dissent.

Messrs. Ross, Dorman, Parks and Lewin were appointed a sub-committee to re-codify the labor laws.

Edward Burgess of Bourne was the first witness up before the committee on fisheries and game today. He favored Dr. Field's bill for the leasing of the flats for clam propagation with modifications. He said that local option as to oyster licenses in the town of Bourne would not be a success. He would like to have this committee sit for two weeks on this subject and there should be a recess committee.

Time was, Mr. Burgess said, when two men could dig a bushel of clams in Bourne flats in 45 minutes; now it would take a man more than three hours to find that many clams. He knew that King James granted the colonists the right to go upon the flats between high and low water but he did not know that it had been law for 200 years that the public could get their six bushels off the flats without reference to the riparian owner.

Mr. Burgess did not think that the town of Bourne would go down into its pockets to stock the flats, but he did believe that the individual would be aided who went into this clam propagation and he would like to take a lease from the state, not for one or two years, but for 12 years if he could be unmolested in sowing and harvesting his clams.

Dr. Coleman, representative from Nantucket, was heartily in favor of the fish and game commission's bill.

Marshall Lincoln of Hingham favored this bill for leasing flats in order to propagate the clam as the state would then have control and could make an example of the raiders.

President Treadway of the Senate and Senator Potter of Worcester were before the committee on ways and means this morning in support of Senator Potter's bill for an additional elevator on the Senate side in the present unused elevator well. The only expense would be in putting in the elevator car, attaching the mechanism and the salary of an additional elevator man. It was urged by both of the speakers that the present elevator used by the senators and legislators and the public at large is totally inadequate. The hearing was closed.

HUB MEN START  
A WORSTED FIRM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Edward B. Carleton of Boston and William W. Brooks of Brookline are two of the men named as incorporators of the Continental Worsted Company, in papers just filed with the secretary of state. The other man is Charles A. Robinson of this city. The company will take over the old Blanding plant in Olneyville. It is capitalized at \$30,000. The company will do a general textile manufacturing business.

MRS. BOYLE HELD IN HIGH BAIL. MERCER, Pa.—Mrs. James Boyle, arraigned before Justice of the Peace Thomas W. McClain on the charge of being a White kidnapping accomplice, waived a hearing and was remanded to the custody of Sheriff Chess to await the action of the April grand jury. Bail was fixed at the same amount as in her husband's case, \$25,000, which she could not furnish. Mrs. Boyle's identity remains a mystery. The Whitlows have gone to Atlantic City.

INDIAN CHIEF STILL AT LARGE. PIERCE, Okla.—Reports that Chief Crazy Snake had surrendered to the troops under Colonel Hoffman are incorrect. The Indians are in hiding in the Tiger mountains and the soldiers are conducting a systematic search for them.

## Chapin Is New Bank Commissioner

Gov. Eben S. Draper today sent the name of Arthur B. Chapin to the Governor's council as state bank commissioner to succeed Pierre Jay, who leaves the office today. Under a suspension of the rules the council confirmed the appointment. Mr. Chapin will send his resignation as state treasurer to Governor Draper this afternoon.

Should Col. Albert P. Langtry of Springfield win out in the contest for the treasurer's berth, the election of his successor as secretary of the state committee would be necessary, while if his opponent, Senator Elmer A. Stevens of Somerville, should be successful his place as state senator would have to be filled.

Although Colonel Langtry has sent his resignation as secretary to the Republican state committee, this, it is said, will not be acted upon before the next meeting early in July. This of course makes it possible for the resignation to be withdrawn, providing Mr. Langtry should care to withdraw it.

The possibility of Colonel Langtry not being successful does not seem to find the slightest recognition by his supporters and they are all feeling that the first point in the contest has been won in securing the date of the Republican caucus for next week, notwithstanding the wishes of Senator Stevens and his supporters, who wanted the caucus held at once.

Today Colonel Langtry declared that the prospects were looking brighter than ever. At a meeting held at his headquarters at the Hotel Bellevue Tuesday evening the western members of the Legislature pledged him their solid support. This morning Mr. Langtry said that he has constantly been receiving new assurances from various sections and that recruits are being added to his supporters daily.

According to Senator Stevens, the outlook of his candidacy for state treasurer is very promising. The senator has adopted the plan of sending a card to each member of the Legislature on which they could endorse his candidacy and return the card, and today's mail brought him several of these cards properly signed. The senator, as well as other politicians, understands that members would hesitate in signing a card of this character and so considers he is justified

BOOTH EXPECTS  
RUSSIAN SUCCESS

LONDON—General Booth returned to London today from his tour of the continent, still hopeful that he will be able to gain a foothold for the Salvation Army in St. Petersburg.

"My mission to establish a branch of the army in the Russian capital failed," the general explained, "on account of the authorities' inability to understand the army methods. They suspected that the army would in some way promote disorder. Even the most intelligent of the Russian authorities had the idea that the introduction of army work would involve constant processions and create commotions, which they are particularly desirous of avoiding."

"There is a great field in St. Petersburg for our work, and I am going to make another effort to get started there."

M. E. CONFERENCE  
OPENS AT LOWELL

LOWELL—The 113th annual session of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church was formally opened today in St. Paul's Church on Hurd street. Bishop Joseph F. Berry of Buffalo is presiding and Dr. James Mudge, secretary of the conference for the past 20 years, called the roll. In all probability Dr. Mudge will again be elected secretary.

Two hundred and sixty ministers make up the membership of the body. Churches numbering 246 and 254 Sunday schools are represented.

## JONES &amp; LAUGHLIN CUT WAGES.

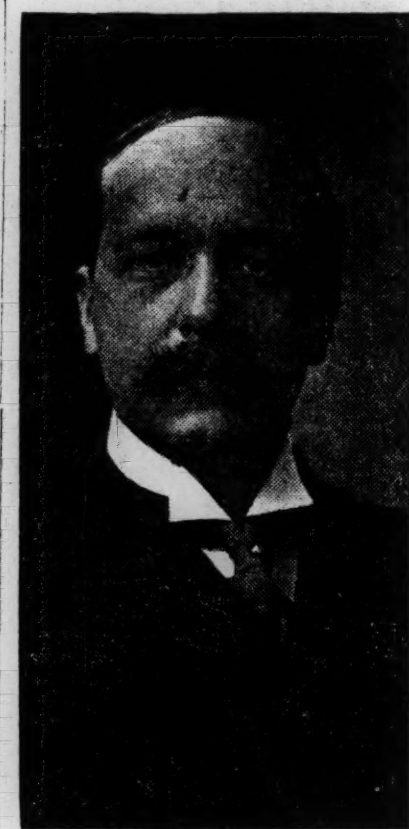
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Wages of employees of the Jones & Laughlin Company's South Side steel mills are to be reduced 10 per cent tomorrow according to an announcement made today by an operating official.

BOSTON INSTALLS NEW LIGHTS  
IN SQUARES AS EXPERIMENT

Each Lamp Gives About Four Times the Illumination of the Old Ones at a Fifty Per Cent Advance, All of Which Is Now Being Thoroughly Tested.

New types of electric lights which have been installed in various parts of the city as an experiment, in an effort better to illuminate the streets and public squares, are proving their efficiency by giving four times the amount of light previously supplied at 50 per cent additional cost.

In Park and Copley squares there have been erected lights especially designed for this purpose. Each lamp gives about four times the amount of light given by the present type of inverted arc lights, at about 50 per cent additional cost. Thus Copley square is now lighted by three of the new lamps where it was formerly



(Photo by Chickering.)  
ARTHUR B. CHAPIN,  
Present state treasurer of Massachusetts, appointed today as bank commissioner.

in claiming a support beyond what these cards actually show. He is encouraged, however, by this evidence that some of the members are willing to come out into the open in favor of his candidacy and believes that now the matter is started more will do so.

The older members of the Legislature recall that this was the plan of campaign pursued by ex-Speaker John N. Cole of Andover when he was running for that office. He kept at it all summer and fall and finally was able to show cards to the number of a few more than the majority number of the Republican members-elect and the campaign was over from that moment.

STATE ARTILLERY  
TO BE INSPECTED

Adjt.-Gen. William H. Brigham of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has received word from Capt. Guy E. Carleton, ordnance department, U. S. A., that he will soon visit Massachusetts to inspect batteries of field artillery.

General Brigham announces the inspections on the following dates: Battery A, Boston, April 5 and 6; Battery C, Lawrence, April 29 and 30; Battery B, Worcester, May 13 and 14.

Captain Carleton will also inspect the following batteries in New England: Norwich Cadets, Northfield, Vt.; Battery A, Rhode Island Militia, at Providence, R. I.; 1st platoon, Light Battery A, field artillery, Connecticut National Guard, at Guilford, Conn., and the 2d platoon of the Connecticut field artillery at Branford, Conn.

ELIOT BANQUET  
IN BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Md.—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard, will be tendered a banquet at the Hotel Belvedere here tonight by the Harvard Alumni. Carroll T. Bond, president, will preside and introduce former Attorney-General Bonaparte as toastmaster. Dr. Eliot will be the guest of honor and principal speaker.

## Protective Tariff and the Cost of Living

THE Payne bill is the highest protection measure ever offered in Congress. It is a bill for the sake of protection, and not for the sake of revenue. Most of the Payne bill tariff schedules are entirely too high, and in the interests of monopoly. During the past 10 years the cost of living has increased more than 50 per cent. If the Payne bill becomes a law the cost of living will go up at least 25 per cent more.—From speech of Representative Sulzer (N. Y.) on the tariff question in the House today.

SULZER DECLARES  
PAYNE TARIFF BILL  
WORKS FOR TRUSTS

New York Democrat Says If It Becomes a Law Living Expenses Will Increase Twenty-Five Per Cent.

## URGES LOWER RATES

WASHINGTON—Denouncing the Payne bill as a measure in the interests of monopoly, Representative Sulzer (Dem.) of New York gave the House today his views on the tariff.

"The Payne bill," he said, "is the highest protection measure ever offered in Congress. It is a bill for the sake of protection, and not for the sake of revenue. Most of the Payne bill tariff schedules are entirely too high, and in the interests of monopoly. During the past 10 years the cost of living has increased more than 50 per cent. If the Payne bill becomes a law the cost of living will go up at least 25 per cent more."

"The selfishness of the beneficiaries of the protected industries who have waxed fat during the past quarter of a century, through the unjust discriminations of the tariff policies of the Republican party, were never better illustrated," said Mr. Sulzer, "than in the Payne bill. I am in favor of tariff reform in the interests of the consumers, of the country and for the benefit of the toilers of the land. I am in favor of reducing the tariff taxes, wherever they foster trusts or monopolies. I would reduce the tariff taxes on all goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in this country and sold cheaper abroad than at home."

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

GRISCOM GREET'S  
MR. ROOSEVELT

The American Ambassador to Italy Sends Wireless Message to Former President on Board the Hamburg.

ROME—Lloyd C. Griscom, the American ambassador to Italy, has sent a message of greeting by wireless telegraph to Theodore Roosevelt on board the steamer Hamburg, due at Gibraltar tomorrow.

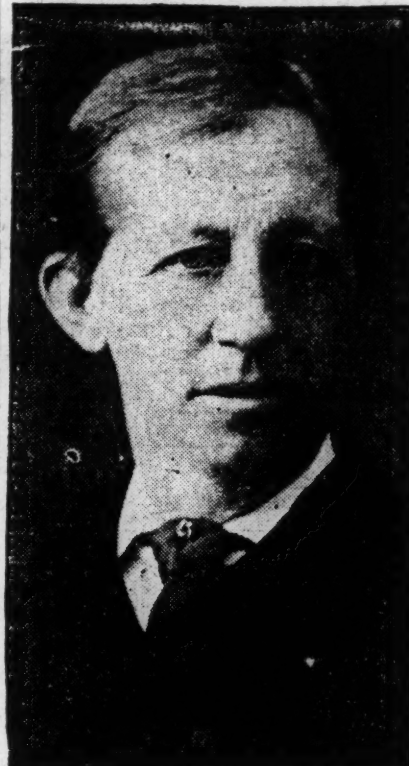
The message was sent from Italy to the Italian steamer Degli Abruzzi, which left Genoa, March 24. This vessel is now in the Atlantic and has gotten into wireless communication with the Hamburg.

The communication is as follows: "Accept this first greeting from your countrymen in Europe. I deeply regret that the essentially private nature of your journey makes you decline all honors and prompts you to avoid the public enthusiasm which would have had such an admirable effect in emphasizing the good relations between Italy and the United States."

I profit by the inventive genius of a great Italian to send you while you are at sea, a welcome message from Italy. With every good wish from your devoted friend, LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

LADDER BREAKS; FIREMEN HURT. BALTIMORE, Md.—Twelve firemen were hurt by the breaking of a ladder while fighting a two alarm fire in the building of McCormick & Co., manufacturing chemists, at 105 Concord street, this afternoon. The fire was quickly under control, following the sounding of

## Harvard's "Honor Men" Guests Tonight



DEAN BRIGGS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

MAYOR MAY TAKE  
OFFICE THURSDAY

Alderman Beale Says Cambridge City Government May Legally Assume the Duties Despite Charter.

Prof. Joseph H. Beale of Harvard Law School, a retiring member of the Cambridge board of aldermen, said, at the meeting of the board Tuesday night, that Mayor-elect William F. Brooks and the newly elected aldermen would take up their work April 1, and that it would be perfectly legal for them to do so, in spite of an oversight in the revised city charter, which stipulates that these officers shall qualify on Jan. 1 or at some special meeting of the board of aldermen held thereafter. The legality of the new officials' standing has been questioned by some of late.

Professor Beale said that the charter would be liberally construed by any court, and its intent considered, that in accord with liberal construction and the intent regarding the succession to office the officers would not be interfered with.

President Edward B. James said after the meeting that nothing would be done at present as under the latter part of the qualifying clause the officers could qualify at a special meeting of the board. Later the charter would be changed.

The oversight occurred in revising the instrument in 1907, when the time for the newly elected mayor and aldermen to begin their terms was advanced from Jan. 1 to April 1, the time for them to qualify, Jan. 1, being left unchanged.

SULLY HAS PLAN  
TO HANDLE COTTON

ATLANTA, Ga.—Daniel J. Sully, once known as "the cotton king," is in Atlanta today, beginning a tour of the South, which, he says, is for the purpose of perfecting plans which contemplate the conservative revolutionizing of the manner in which cotton is handled and marketed.

Mr. Sully stated that it is his ambition to hasten the day when the price of cotton will regulate itself automatically. He says that within 20 years 50 per cent of the New England cotton mills will be located in the South.

He will preside at the exercises to be given by the Harvard Club to the honor men at the Hotel Somerset tonight.

Harvard undergraduates who have won distinction in scholarship will be the principal guests at the dinner to be given by the Harvard Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset at 8 o'clock this evening.

Covers will be laid for 600 guests which will include, besides the honor men of the college, the members of the faculty of arts at the University. Prof. LeBaron R. Briggs, dean of the faculty, will have charge of the exercises, and the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Prof. Bliss Perry, A. G. Cable '09, of Evanston, Ill., president of the senior class, will be the principal speakers. Verses will be read by Judge Robert Grant '76 and R. E. Rogers '09 of Cambridge.

The committee in charge of the preparations for the dinner are Moses Williams '08, W. H. Wade '81, W. C. Baylies '84, H. M. Williams '85, Odin Roberts '86, C. H. Slattery '89, John Richardson, Jr., '09, and Walter Hunnewell, Jr., '01, secretary.

NEW NAVY YARD  
RULES TOMORROW

The New Check System for Visitors and Workmen Goes Into Effect Thursday and Will Be Enforced.

The new system of identification of workmen or visitors to the Charlestown navy yard goes into effect tomorrow.

There will be no more restriction regarding respectable persons visiting the yard than there has been in the past. The only change as far as such visitors are concerned will be that each upon entering the yard will be given a little check ticket and will be required to surrender the ticket upon leaving the yard.

Under the new system respectable visitors will be as welcome as always, the officers state.

The identification system, which extends to clerks, workmen and every one employed at the yard, will also, it is declared, prevent the running in and out of workmen during working hours, prevent the possibility of naval prisoners escaping in workmen's or other civilian clothes, and prevent any sailor leaving the yard without authority, enlisted men always having needed a pass to get out. Under the new system known undesirable, both male and female, can be kept out.

Children under 16 years of age will also be barred unless accompanied by parents, or in the case of groups of school children by teachers, or responsible older persons.

PEABODY GOES  
ON PARK BOARD

Robert S. Peabody has accepted appointment by Mayor Hibbard to the board of park commissioners, to succeed Charles E. Stratton, who resigned early this week.

Mr. Stratton was chairman of the board, but Mr. Peabody's appointment does not carry with it the chairmanship. It is said that James M. Prendergast, at present one of the commissioners, will be the next chairman. Daniel H. Coakley is the other member of the board.

Mr. Peabody is a prominent citizen, an architect, and is the originator of the tower plan for the Boston customhouse. James R. Prendergast is a cotton goods broker with offices at 87 Milk street. He is prominent in financial circles, being a director and member of the finance board of the Boston & Maine railroad, a director and member of the finance board of the Boston Elevated railway, a director of the New England Trust Company, a director of the Second National Bank and a director of the Commonwealth Trust Company.

The office of park commissioner carries no salary.

## DISCREDIT NANTICOKE RUMOR.

NORFOLK, Va.—Shipping people here discredit the report that the steamer Nanticoke is being used for a Venezuelan expedition. She is 34 years old and shipping people say a trip through the gulf of Mexico would be a hazardous undertaking.

TURKISH REFORM DECLARED  
GREATEST WORLD HAS KNOWN

Dr. Barton, Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Tells Social Science Club of Newton Today That Its Effects Will Be Most Far Reaching.

NEWTON — The Turkish revolution will have more far-reaching effects than any other revolution that has taken place in the history of the world, according to statements made this morning by the Rev. Dr. James L. Barton, secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, before the Social Science Club of Newton, at the Hunnewell clubhouse.

Dr. Barton said that because the revolution had been a bloodless one the public greatly underestimated its consequences. He remarked that it was comparatively an easy matter to introduce reforms into Japan as its people were all

of one race, but in Turkey, where the population was made up of different antagonistic races, any reform was much more difficult of accomplishment. He added, however, that the wrongs suffered by the people of Turkey during the past 15 years had united them into one party, and since the granting of the constitution by the Sultan last July they have been working together for the reformation of the empire and will eventually work out their salvation.

He said that since the granting of the constitution newspapers have sprung up

GENERAL SHAKEUP  
OF INSPECTORS OF  
CUSTOMS ORDERED

Collector of the Port McCarthy Tomorrow Will Shift Seventy-Eight Men in Six Divisions of District.

## REASONS ARE GIVEN

Eight Employees of Local Service Are Notified Today of Salary Reductions, According to Law.

Tomorrow will see the inauguration of the greatest shift in assignments of duty in the inspectors' department of the local customs service that has been made in years.

Today also eight civil service employees were notified that they must submit to reductions in salary in accordance with a new law, which, curiously enough, was intended to benefit the customs employees of the country.

Early in January, Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy acknowledged that a large reassignment of positions had been made but not until the official order issued today was the extent of this shakeup, which changes the stations of 78 day inspectors of customs, realized.

The transfers affect six districts, including the New York, New Haven & Hartford docks, the inspector's room at Long wharf, Hoosac docks, East Boston docks, the Barge office at Long wharf, and the Mystic docks.

Early in January the surveyor deemed it necessary to bring about certain transfers among day inspectors in order to have a more efficient service at this port. Twenty-six inspectors were ordered to change places, many of the men having been stationed in one division for almost a score of years.

The surveyor in discussing the transfers today stated that it was the first change of this kind made by him in his 10 years as a custom official, and was for the general good of the service.

He said that it was his intention to have custom inspectors at this port acquaint themselves every day with the work in each of the six divisions stretching over 18 miles of water front, from Everett to Hingham.

Another thing that the surveyor had in mind when he planned the shakeup was the overtime money earned by certain inspectors. It is claimed that some of the day inspectors earned as much as \$500 extra a year. The surveyor in transferring the inspectors has made sure that the men who have not enjoyed any of the money from the overtime work will get their share of work now.

The men affected by this order are: Division No. 1, New York, New Haven & Hartford docks, South Boston, piers 2 and 4, export district; Inspectors Shaughnessy, Colgan and McHugh; Boston wharf, Inspectors Gordan and Battelle.

Division No. 2, inspectors' room, Long wharf—United Fruit Company, Long wharf, Inspector Boyd; Boston & Albany railroad and South Terminal station, Inspectors Murphy and Joyce; Metropolitan line, India wharf, Inspectors Whitcomb, Ingersoll, Robinson and McCarthy; wharves between Summer street and Warren bridge, Inspectors Kenfield and Cotter; Boston & Maine railroad, Minot street and Cambridge district, Inspectors Hews and Ward; Plant line, Commercial wharf, Inspectors Carter and Loughlin; Dominion Atlantic steamship, Long wharf, Inspector Wood; wharves in South end, Hingham, Weymouth, etc., Inspectors Field and Collins; leather district, Inspector Fee.

Division 3 — Hoosac docks, Charlestown, White Star line, piers 43 and 44, Inspectors Mulken, Richardson, Bond, Ford, Sleep and Mackey. Furness line piers 40 and 41, Inspectors Quinn, Finnegan, Tighe, McNeil, Stillings and Puggsley. Warren line, pier 42, Inspectors Fuller and Linehan. B. & M. railroad, Warren bridge, Inspectors Foster and Farrell. Hoosac export, Water street, Inspectors Twigg, Kavenaugh, Newsome and Neilson.

Division 4, East Boston—Cunard line, near foot of Clyde street, Inspectors Gregory, Foss and Mason; Leyland line, Clyde street pier, Inspectors Maloney, Kuchmeister and McTiernan; Manchester line, Clyde street pier, Inspectors Perry, Finn and Thomas; East Boston and Chelsea district, Marginal street, East Boston, Inspectors Cleary, Kearney and Pratt; East Boston export, Marginal street, East Boston, Inspectors Rundlett, Tinkham and Mitchell.

Division 5, barge office, Long wharf, boarding officers, Inspectors Gleason, Kilmer and Barrett; barge detail, Inspectors Hancock and Farnham; Dominion Coal Company and New England Gas and Coke Company (Everett), Inspector Whitman.

Division 6, Mystic wharf, Charlestown—Hamburg line, pier 47, Inspectors Sweeney, Morrill, Brown and McAdams; Allan line, pier 50, Inspectors Scollard and Rhodes; Wilson line, pier 47, Inspector Allard; Calcutta line, pier 48 and 49, Inspector Smith; import district, Inspector Forbush; export district, Inspectors Jackson, Lennon, Cook and Clement.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)



# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## TUNNEL-BORING IN SWITZERLAND

Loetschberg Tunnel Is the Greatest Work of That Character Now Being Carried on in Europe.

BERNE, Switzerland.—With sources of hydraulic power abundant and with all the coal in the country necessarily imported, electricity naturally affords the solution of the modern railroad problems that engage the attention of Swiss engineers, and it is not remarkable that this country is one in which the development of electric railroading has made the most progress within the past few years. A move toward the complete electrification of the Swiss federal railroads, which include most of the existing railroad lines in the country, is contemporaneous with one of the gigantic tunnel enterprises of the age.

The Loetschberg tunnel, by means of which the Bernese Oberland railroad makes a direct connection between northern Switzerland and Italy, is by far the greatest piece of tunnel work being carried on at present in Europe, and is second only to the famous Simplon tunnel. As it is 8 1/2 miles long it compares favorably with the Simplon bore, which is about 12 miles in length, and as it is a double-track tunnel, whereas that of the Simplon is only a single-track one, it is much larger in section. The Bernese Oberland railroad is to cost \$15,000,000, of which the tunnel is to take half. The new road, which is an electric one, will connect with the Simplon line and form the northern continuation of the Simplon route, so that electric trains pass from one to the other.

Berne, which is the principal railroad point of northern Switzerland, lies but a short distance in a straight line from the Simplon, but the great barrier to direct communication has been the Bernese Oberland, which left the only available route the roundabout one by way of Lausanne and St. Maurice. The construction of the Loetschberg tunnel, making direct communication possible,



BORING LONG TUNNEL.  
Construction plant of Bernese Oberland railroad, Switzerland.

shortens materially the route of travel from the north to Italy, which will affect favorably the volume of traffic from London, via Calais, and from Paris, to Milan. This connection will be shorter even than the St. Gothard route, by way of Lucerne.

The new line starts from Frutigen, the terminus of the short railroad section owned by the company that is prosecuting this enterprise, and runs southward through the mountain region of the Bernese Oberland, pursuing a winding course up the abrupt Kander valley for 8.7 miles to Randersteg, which is the northern point of entrance to the tunnel. The mouth of the tunnel is 4000 feet above the level of the sea and 1,480 feet higher than the starting point of the line. The tunnel runs under a mountain range which rises above it to high altitudes and has many lofty peaks, and after running 8 1/2 miles beneath the mountain it emerges on the opposite side in the vicinity of Goppenstein. From this point it follows a cutting in the mountain side for a distance of 17.6 miles, descending to the level of the Rhone valley where it connects with the Simplon electric line.

The company proposes to make a trial of the electric system on the short

section of line running from Spiez on Lake Thun to Frutigen. The locomotives will be designed to haul a 250-ton train up a 2.7 per cent grade at the rate of 25 miles an hour, or a 300-ton train 20 miles an hour. The sum of \$200,000 will be spent in equipping the trial section of the line on this basis.

The road will be 52 miles in length, including the section already in operation from Spiez to Frutigen, which will be provided with electric equipment during the time that the new line and tunnel constitute about 35 miles of the road.

The tunnel itself is 19.8 feet in height above the rail level, and the total width of the section is 20.4 feet. A large construction plant for furnishing power for drilling and other work has been built at each end of the tunnel and about 2,000 men are employed at present. The power furnished is obtained hydro-electrically from two plants, using the Lonza river for a source. The turbine stations are located, one at Gampel and the other at Klosterli, farther up the river. The first has a 300-foot head of water and can furnish 4,000 horsepower; the other has a head of 590 feet and furnishes 6,000 horsepower.

## SCHOOLS IN EGYPT ARE ON INCREASE

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—Judging by the increase in the number of schools in Egypt during 1907, the educational status of the country would appear to have vastly improved. No less than 230 new schools were started in Egypt during that year, bringing the total up from 505 to 735.

It is noteworthy that this total comprises 156 American and only 25 English schools. Besides 326 native schools there are also 140 Italian, 137 French and 122 Greek schools.

It is characteristic of the country that there are between three and four times as many male pupils as females, the total number of pupils in attendance at all the schools in Egypt being 125,000, of which 88,000 are males and 35,000 females. Something over one half receive their education in native schools, but the American institutes come in for a total of 12,000.

The statistical department which has just published these figures also gives the information that the percentage of native Egyptian scholars is rather below the rest, the highest being with German and Italian.

There are in Egypt 12 schools of art, one each of agriculture, law, engineering and medicine, four secondary schools and ten training colleges.

## Foreign Briefs

TEHERAN.—Twelve Nationalists were killed in a fight Sunday at Shamsheh with Royalist troops.

ZURICH.—The international balloon race for the James Gordon Bennett cup will be held on Oct. 5, instead of Oct. 10.

LONDON.—Secretary Birrell has reintroduced the Irish land bill in the House of Commons in the same form as when it was crowded out.

SALINA CRUZ, Mex.—Smuggling of Chinese out of Mexico and into the United States is to be combated through the use of the Mexican navy.

ST. PETERSBURG.—Dr. Hamilton Wright, an American delegate to the international opium conference, has left here on his way back to the United States.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The settlement of the Balkan conflict has had a gratifying influence on Russian credit. Government securities of all classes have experienced a real boom.

FINNISH COALITION ENDS. HELSINKI.—The present coalition Senate in Finland has come to an end because of a dispute which arose regarding the promulgation of a law allotting land to tenant farmers. Four Constitutional members have tendered their resignation, but the old Finn members remain.

BULOW AND KAISER FRIENDLY. BERLIN.—Chancellor von Bulow, discussing internal politics in the Reichstag, denied that he is on bad terms with Emperor William, saying that, on the contrary, his relations with his majesty are most agreeable. He urged the passage of the bill providing a tax on inheritances.

## SERBIA ACCEPTS POWERS' ADVICE

BELGRADE.—The note of the powers to Serbia, the presentation of which was delayed owing to the Russian minister not having received instructions, was formally accepted by the foreign office. The British, French, German, Russian and Italian ministers joined in the presentation.

Servia will, through her minister at Vienna, deliver to the Austrian government today a note to this effect:

"First, Serbia declares that her rights have not been violated by the annexation by Austria-Hungary of Bosnia and Herzegovina and accepts the powers' decision to annul paragraph 25 of the treaty of Berlin; second, Serbia will not protest against the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; third, Serbia will maintain peaceful relations with Austria-Hungary; fourth, Serbia will return her military forces to normal conditions and will discharge the reservists and volunteers; she will not permit the formation of irregular troops or bands."

Former Crown Prince George and Prince Alexander, his younger brother, exchanged names today as the result of an edict issued by King Peter. The exchange was made in order that the name of George may remain as the head of the House of Karagorjevitich, the younger brother having succeeded his brother as the heir-apparent.

## POSITION OF U. S. MUCH STRONGER

Prof. George G. Wilson, authority on international law at Harvard and Brown universities, was one of the delegates of the United States government to the international naval conference at London. Rear-Admiral Stockton being his colleague. In a personal letter to a friend in Boston, Professor Wilson says in regard to the conference: "The whole work of the three months was most instructive and interesting. I think the declaration will show that the position of the United States, whether as a belligerent or a neutral, is much stronger than before the conference. It was necessary, if the United States is to continue to become more influential in world politics, that the relations of states and their citizens in time of war upon the sea be more definitely established. Almost any rules would be preferable to the existing chaos. Such rules as these favorable to the United States are immeasurably preferable."

The declaration of the conference, it was decided by that body, is not to be made public by the delegates, but by their respective governments. Professor Wilson is going to China this summer to lecture on international law to the students of the Imperial University at Peking.

HUNGARY PRAISES GERMANY. BUDAPEST.—Premier Werke in the Hungarian Parliament referred in the warmest terms to the alliance with Germany, which had shown the greater self-sacrifice and devotion to Austria-Hungary.

KINGS VISIT EACH OTHER. SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—King Alfonso is at Biarritz, on a visit to King Edward. It is asserted in political circles that the conference between the two sovereigns has to do with affairs in Morocco and Portugal.

## ENGLISH COMPANY GETS A CONTRACT FOR AEROPLANES

LONDON.—An order has been given direct from the Wright brothers to an English firm for the construction of six of the famous Wright aeroplanes. Messrs. Short Bros. of Battersea have been entrusted with the order, and are building a large factory on the new trial ground of the Aero Club at Shellbeach in the Isle of Sheppey. The building will be capable of holding 12 machines in course of construction at once. The factory is so built that no stranger can see what is going on from the outside or obtain entrance.

While at Pau, France, Wilbur Wright achieved another great triumph with his aeroplane. He rose straight from the motor alone, and without the aid of the "catapult" arrangement which he has hitherto used to give him his initial start.

When Mr. Wright's assistants were getting the weights in position on the derrick which starts him on his journey, the rope hoisting them broke. Disappointment was caused among the crowd, as it was feared the flight might be postponed. Noticing this, Mr. Wright determined to make an ascent without his usual aids to attain quick velocity before starting, and, for the first time in Europe, he made an ascent—indeed, two ascents—using only his own engine and the starting rail.

This is considered to be the greatest triumph he has accomplished here. There were many aviators on the ground, who were loud in their expressions of appreciation of the feat.

The Wellman dirigible balloon, which will be on view at Olympia, and which has been constructed for the purpose of a journey to the north pole, has a gas-bag 182 feet long, with a diameter in the center of 52 feet, and tapers to a point at each end. The cubic capacity is 7800 meters. The envelope is made with three thicknesses of rubber and three of cloth (two being of cotton and one of silk), and weighs a ton and a half. The balloon is fitted with an 80 horse-power engine, and has a tank 115 feet long, capable of carrying three tons of petrol.

## GERMANY TRYING TO REGAIN LOST CANADIAN TRAFFIC

BERLIN, Germany.—Germany's latest steamship line, the Kanada Linie, from Hamburg for Halifax, Quebec and Montreal, is a joint service of the Hamburg-Amerika, Holland-American and Norddeutscher Lloyd, established under a new agreement with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

Germany is determined to regain the Canadian traffic she lost years ago through the commercial rupture of the two countries, and accordingly no effort is to be spared to conciliate her. In order to bring about the end of the tariff war, a German-Canadian commercial association was recently formed in Berlin by a number of prominent business men who are desirous and hopeful that in the near future a large share of the Canadian trade now going to the United States will find its way to Germany. Canada's products, on the other hand, will find an ever-increasing market in Germany.

Canada, according to Mr. Fielding, the Dominion's minister of finance, is prepared to consider fully any proposals Germany may have to make in order to improve the commercial relations existing between the two countries. It is the general opinion among financiers and manufacturers that a German-Canadian commercial treaty is now really within sight.

It is much regretted in this country that in consequence of the commercial rupture, German exports to Canada have decreased nearly 50 per cent since 1903, Canadian exports to Germany remained stationary.

## TWO PREMIERS OFFER WARSHIP

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The premiers of New South Wales and Victoria have decided to offer one Dreadnought to the imperial government on behalf of their respective states. This offer is a result of negotiations between the two states, undertaken since it became apparent that the commonwealth government was not prepared to take any step in this direction.

Subscriptions will be made on the basis of population, New South Wales contributing \$4,000,000 and Victoria \$3,000,000.

## BRITISH ADMIRAL LAUDS AMERICANS

AMOI, China.—The men of the third squadron of the American Pacific fleet received shore leave Monday. Sir Hedworth Lamont, commander-in-chief of the British China squadron, expressed the opinion that the American officers were the finest naval men he had ever met.

The British admiral has come in here on the despatch boat Alacrity.

## RUSSIAN TROOPS EXPECTED TO ENTER PERSIAN TERRITORY

May Find It Necessary to Police Meshed as Protective Measure to Citizens and Interests There—Concentrate Vessels of Caspian Flotilla.

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Russian troops are expected to enter Persian territory at any moment from the north-east in order to protect Russian interests in Meshed, the center of northern Khorassan.

Meshed is close to the boundary line and also to the Russian Trans-Caspian railway, which as far as Merv runs parallel with the Russo-Persian frontier. The troops will probably be dispatched from Ashkabad, a military post between Merv and the Caspian. This is, of course, a much easier way than by the northwest, via Reht, because it avoids complications in the disturbed provinces of Gilan, Azerbaijan and Mazandaran. Tehran is fairly easily reached from Meshed, but the occupation of the latter, and possibly of Astrabad near the Caspian, will make it possible to exert sufficient pressure to dispense with a march on Teheran.

At the same time the six vessels of the Russian flotilla of the Caspian are being concentrated on the southern shores. They are quite small, having in all 20 light guns and four torpedo tubes, but Persia has none at all, and the coast is therefore at the mercy of the Russians.

The sudden outbreak, described as anti-Russian, in the holy city of Meshed has come as a surprise and is looked upon with some suspicion by the anti-intervention party. The Nationalist government of northern Khorassan had hitherto been fairly orderly and efficient, but it appears that the Macedonian adventurer who had temporary com-

mand of the Nationalist forces at Reht found his way to Meshed, via Astrabad, at both of which cities he placed himself at the head of the Nationalist organization and promptly gave it an aggressive and provocative character.

No doubt the idea is picturesque of a Macedonian for the second time in history marching to the overthrow of the King of Persia, but, unfortunately for "General" Panoff, or Petroff, his resemblance to Alexander is much less striking than it is to the notorious Russian government spy Azeff. He is known to have been connected with Armenian revolutionaries and later with Macedonian Comitatdjis. With both he evidently held responsible positions, for they accuse him of having betrayed important secrets and names to the Russians.

Since, on the initiative of Prince Naib-Sultaneh, the present foreign minister, the Shah recently consented to appoint a council of 60 or 70 citizens for the drawing up of a new constitution, the necessity of intervention at Teheran by Russia and England has become less urgent. The shifting of the pressure from the northwest to the northeast, that is, away from Teheran, is considered indicative of the importance of the change in the situation, but it is much more than that. It proves the perfect accord and mutual trust in the new relations between Great Britain and Russia, as fixed by their late agreement, for prior to the latter the most vulnerable point of England's Asiatic policy, from Constantinople to Peking, had been the province of Khorassan as the starting point for a Russian invasion of India.

## CHINESE ROAD TO PARALLEL MONGOLIA CARAVAN TRAIL

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Russian railway authorities are interested in the proposition of the Chinese government to build a railroad line virtually paralleling the old tea-caravan trail across Mongolia, as it will materially increase the volume of freight traffic over the Trans-Siberian line, and anything which tends to enhance the prosperity or importance of that gigantic piece of railroad enterprise has a tendency to justify the oriental policy of the Czar's government.

The latest advices from Peking are to the effect that the Chinese ministers of railways, war, finance and colonies have recommended that the Chinese government without delay adopt the policy of constructing the trans-Mongolian line, from Kalgan to Urga. This will carry the line to the ancient provincial capital of Mongolia, well across the Gobi desert, to within 250 miles of Kiakhta and the frontier.

The ultimate plan is for the Chinese government to build the line on to Kiakhta, and for the Russian railroad to run a branch down to that city to connect with it. The immediate project of extending the Peking-Kalgan line north from Urga is being urged by certain of the hereditary Mongolian princes, whose interests, as well as those of their subjects, will be greatly furthered by such a connection with the markets of Peking, Tien-tsin and the shipping world that is reached at the port of Ta-ku at the mouth of the Pei-ho river. These princes have memorialized the throne

with a request that the government undertake the Kalgan-Urga line at once, themselves offering to furnish the capital.

## CASTRO TO LAND AT HIS OWN RISK

THE HAGUE.—Senor Paul, the Venezuelan envoy on Tuesday explained that Venezuela had not withdrawn her objection to Cipriano Castro landing in the republic, but had merely notified the French Steamship Company that the government would not make any difficulties if the company desired to carry Castro to a Venezuelan port. "If the former President continues his voyage to Venezuela," Senor Paul said, "he will do so at his own peril."

In a Paris despatch, given wide publicity, the Venezuelan government was reported to have reconsidered its decision not to allow the former President of this republic to land on Venezuelan soil. This decision, it was said, had been communicated to the captain of the steamer Gaudaloupe, on which Castro was a passenger, at Santander, Spain, and to Senor Castro himself, who took it without comment. The declaration of Senor Paul, however, apparently shifts the responsibility from the steamship company to ex-President Castro himself.

## BERESFORD OUT FOR LARGER NAVY

LONDON.—The popular figure of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford may be seen immediately in the thick of the political struggle, throwing fresh fuel on the naval agitation. He has always been outspoken concerning his views and desires, and since his return to London after having been relieved of the command of the Channel fleet, he has said he would do all in his power to stir up the country to insist upon a large, and particularly a more efficient navy.

Lord Charles had a long discussion on naval affairs with Premier Asquith, the result of which will largely determine his course. He regards the shortage of reserve stores as the chief present weakness, although the state of repair of the smaller craft is most unsatisfactory to him. He considers the fighting efficiency of the big ships splendid.

## GREEKS TO HONOR NAME OF BYRON

ATHENS, Greece.—The centenary is being celebrated this year of Lord Byron's first visit to Greece. The Greeks, among whom the name of the great English poet is as greatly beloved and venerated as the names of their national heroes, are preparing to celebrate this anniversary in a peculiar way. The Parnassos, which is the first literary society in Athens, will appoint a commission in order to choose from Lord Byron's works all the poems relating to Greece, and to arrange a competition for the translation of these fragments into modern Greek. The poems will then be published.

## ARREST RUSSIAN PLOTTERS.

ST. PETERSBURG.—More than 70 organizers of what may yet prove a successful rebellion in the Caucasus were arrested here today. The police also seized large stores of arms, ammunition and money which the plotters had secreted in various parts of the city.

Ask Your Grocer for  
**CESTUS BREAD**

It is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained, prepared under special supervision of experts. It is the most wholesome and delicious bread you can put on your table. As toast it is unequalled. If your grocer cannot supply you send us his name and we will.

Cestus Bread Company  
208 Pleasant Street  
BOSTON, MASS.

## Ferneries for the Dining Table 50c

Telephone Orders 0x. 2900  
36 WINTER ST.

**Silverman**  
Florist

## One Week More to see the wonderful Japanese Garden

And Spring Flower Show  
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.  
Music Afternoon and Evening.  
Admission 50 cents.

SALESMAN FOR  
**Victor Instruments**  
And RECORDS. Buy Direct from  
**SOL. BLOOM**  
366 Fifth Ave., New York.  
40 West 34th St., New York.  
142 S. Broad St., Philadelphia.  
Opp. Hotel Rector, Atlantic City.  
Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue.

## S. S. PIERCE CO.

Each Doz.  
Forest Violet Water, 4-oz. .50 5.50  
Forest Violet Soap, 8-oz. .10 1.00  
Forest Violet Soap, 4-oz. .10 1.00  
Forest Violet Talc Powder. .25 2.50

S. S. PIERCE CO.  
Boston and Brookline

## The Children's Star

A Think-Right Magazine  
Agents wanted in every town  
\$1.50 a Year.  
SAMPLE FREE.

15th and L sts., N. W. Washington, D. C.

## FREEMAN & CO.

Custom Shirt Makers  
Spring Impressions Now Ready.  
12 BEACON ST.  
Tel. 503 Haymarket.

## FRANK J. ROSS CO.

Room 233 Tremont Building.  
Telephone No. 1627. BOSTON.

## KNOTT & COMPANY

Electric and Gas Fixtures  
Send for Illustrated Booklet.

51 FRANKLIN STREET, BOSTON

## CLEANSERS

Of ladies' and gentlemen's clothing, draperies, lace curtains, furs, robes, blankets, carpets, rugs, furniture, etc.

E. R. Flint Naphtha Cleansing Co.

Our new location, 8 Hamilton place.

Established 1875. Tel. 2837 Ox.

## INSURANCE

Fire, Liability, Plate Glass, Burglary, Automobile  
**NATHAN H. WEIL**  
85th St. and 3d Ave., Yorkville Bank  
Building, New York City  
Telephone 1967-79th

## WATER SUPPLY

INCREASED.  
**WATER BILLS**  
REDUCED.  
NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY.  
Alfred Vischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology  
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.

## OFFICE SUPPLIES

Carbon, Typewriter Ribbons, Paper, Pens, etc., etc. MEX. B. B. FIELD, 229 Broadway, N. Y. City, Citizens' National Bank Building. Telephone connection.

## Stationery

Engraved for Business and Home use. Cards, Letter Headings, Announcements, etc. High Grade Work at Reasonable Prices.

Ward's, 57-63 Franklin St. Boston

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—Grand Opera.—(See list below.)  
CASTLE SQUARE.—All on Account of Eliza.  
COLONIAL.—"The Girls of Gottenberg."  
GLOBE.—"Brown of the Fighting Hope."  
HOLLIS STREET.—"Samson."  
KEITH'S.—Vaudeville.  
MAJESTIC.—"Mr. Hamlet from Broadway."  
ORPHEUM.—Vaudeville.  
PARK.—"Father and the Boys."  
TREMONT.—"The Servant in the House."

## NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Brewster's Millions."  
ALHAMBRA.—Vaudeville.  
ASTOR.—"The Man from Home."  
BRASCO.—"The Fighting Hope."  
BROADWAY.—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."  
BLANCKE.—Vaudeville.  
CASINO.—"Havana."  
COLONIAL.—Vaudeville.  
CUTTER.—"An Englishman's Home."  
DALY.—E. H. Southern in repertoire.  
Wednesday evening, "Richelleu."  
Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, "Lord Dunsyre."  
Saturday evening, "Hamlet."  
EMPIRE.—"What Every Woman Knows."  
GAITEY.—"The Traveling Salesman."  
GARFIELD.—"The Conflict."  
GARRICK.—"The Patriot."  
GERMAN (Irving place).—"Love Watches" in German.  
GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th).—"Tramway in German."  
GRAND OPERA.—"Peggy Macree."  
HACKETT'S.—"A Woman's Way."  
HAMMERSTEIN.—Vaudeville.  
HERALD SQUARE.—"The Return of Eve."  
HIPPODROME.—"The Third Degree."  
Hudson.—"The Third Degree."  
LIBERTY.—"A Fool There Was."  
LYCEUM.—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."  
LYRIC.—"The Blue Mouse."  
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.—Wednesday afternoon, "The Bartered Bride."  
Wednesday evening, "Faust."  
Thursday evening, "Die Meistersinger."  
Friday evening, "Faust."  
MAJESTIC.—"The Newweds and Their Baby."  
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S.—"The Bachelor."  
NEW AMSTERDAM.—Robert Mantell in repertoire.  
Wednesday evening, "Louis XI."  
Thursday evening, "King Lear."  
Friday evening, "Hamlet."  
Saturday afternoon, "Macbeth."  
Saturday evening, "Richelleu."  
NEW YORK.—"Miles Innocence."  
SAVOY.—"The Battle."  
STUYVESANT.—"The Eastest Way."  
WALLACK.—"The Goddess of Reason."

## CHICAGO.

AMERICAN.—Vaudeville.  
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.—"Via Wireless."  
COLONIAL.—"Little Nemo."  
GARRICK.—"The Great John Ganton."  
GARRICK.—E. H. Southern in repertoire.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"The Head of the House."  
HAYMARKET.—Vaudeville.  
ILLINOIS THEATRE.—"The Writing on the Wall."  
LA SALLE.—"The Golden Girl."  
MEVICKER'S.—"The Great Divide."  
MAJESTIC.—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC.—Vaudeville.  
POWERS.—"The Family."  
PRINCE.—"The Mystery of Tonight."  
STUBBINS.—"Cameo Kirby."  
WHITNEY.—"The Boy and the Girl."

## MANHATTAN OPERA COMPANY.

BOSTON THEATRE.  
THURSDAY, 8 p. m.—"La Traviata."  
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Pelleas and Melisande."  
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Tales of Hoffmann."  
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"La Boheme."  
SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Aida."

## BOSTON CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY.  
JORDAN HALL, 8 p. m.—Second concert of Boston Singing Club, H. G. Tucker, conductor.  
FANEUIL HALL, 8 p. m.—Municipal concert.  
FRIDAY.  
SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—20th rehearsal, Boston Symphony Orchestra.  
SATURDAY.  
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—20th concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra.  
SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—Pension Fund Concert, Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Missa Elman.







## LITTLE CALIFORNIA HEROINE RECEIVES HER CARNEGIE MEDAL

Florence Whaley of San Diego Rescued Boy Playmate From Perilous Waters at Ocean Beach.

### SHE IS WELL LIKED

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Carnegie hero medal recently awarded to little Florence Whaley of this city has arrived, and is being exhibited at one of the leading jewelry stores here.

It is a gold medal, and is encased in a book-shaped, green leather case, which opens on either side. On the obverse side is the head of Andrew Carnegie, while the reverse side bears the inscription: "Greater love hath no man than this: that a man lay down his life for his friend." On a shield in the center of the reverse side is engraved: "Awarded to Florence A. Whaley, who saved Bruce W. MacKenzie from drowning at San Diego, Cal., Aug. 25, 1908."

The act for which this 13-year-old heroine has been rewarded by the highest authority in this country on acts of bravery is as follows:

While the children of Adjutant and Mrs. MacKenzie of the Salvation Army and little Miss Whaley, who was visiting them, were playing on the rocks and gathering clams at Ocean beach, a suburb of this city, 7-year-old Bruce MacKenzie fell into the seething waters of the ocean. The boy's screams attracted the attention of the other children, one of his sisters running toward the house for aid, while Florence, without hesitation and with all her clothing on, plunged into the waves to the lad's rescue.

When she reached the struggling form, she grasped his clothing, and they both went down together. As they came to the surface, the girl found the smaller child had grabbed the braids of her hair and telling him to hold on, she valiantly started to swim for shore. As she was nearing the shore, Adjutant MacKenzie, who heard the cries of the children, came to their rescue, and assisted them to a place of safety.

The bravery of the girl can better be appreciated when it is known that this beach is the most treacherous in this locality, its undertow claiming more victims than all other local resorts, due to its close proximity to the entrance of



FLORENCE A. WHALEY.

This San Diego (Cal.) girl won the Carnegie Medal (shown above) by her rescue of little Bruce MacKenzie.

Mission bay. In addition to this, the point where the rescue took place is along the rugged shore of Point Loma promontory, where the waves are always beating on the rocks.

Near this same point, about five weeks previous to the above incident, two men of this city were drowned while fishing from a rowboat anchored outside the line of breakers. They were both good swimmers, but the undertow was so strong where they were that they did not rise to the surface after disappearing the first time.

Little Miss Whaley is a modest child and is worshipped by all her companions. She is a member of the first Presbyterian Sunday school, and plays the violin in the orchestra of that organization.

## LYNN ASSESSORS PUBLISH BOOK OF PROPERTY VALUE

City Council Makes Public Through the Board a Complete List of Realty Owners and Tax Payers.

### FIGURES ARE GIVEN

LYNN, Mass.—After years of controversy over the wisdom of such publication the city council of Lynn through its board of assessors has just issued a valuation book of 464 pages containing a complete list of property owners and taxpayers together with their addresses and brief description of their holdings and tables of exempt property owned by the city, state and nation. Lists of stockholders in national banks and other items of general interest are also contained in the book. The ordinance under which the book was compiled provided for publication of the value of the land per foot but this latter information is not contained in it.

The table of aggregates gives the total number of resident individuals assessed for property as 8125, while the total number of resident firms and corporations is given as 2110. There are 480 individuals and 105 firms and corporations listed who are non-residents in this city. The number of persons paying a property assessment is 10,880 and the number of assessed polls 22,463. The valuation of assessed personality is given as \$12,354,152, while the amount of bank stock held by residents makes an additional \$894,604. The total value of assessed buildings is \$31,463,730 and the total assessed value of land \$23,582,255, making a total valuation of assessed estate of \$68,394,741. There are 2572 horses, 1450 fowl, 210 cows, 12,102 dwellings and 4293 acres of land. The number of names on the militia roll is 17,782.

Only a limited number of the valuation books have been printed and the demand for them far exceeds the supply intended for public distribution. Each member of the city council is to receive several copies.

## CUT FREIGHTAGE FROM FLORIDA

Fruit and Vegetable Shippers Win in Their Fight to Reduce Rates to Northern Points.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—L. C. Chase of the Florida Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Protective Association reports that this company has made a successful fight to reduce freight rates on Florida fruits to northern and western markets. In some cases the reductions have been over 15 per cent. Some of these reductions on all rail shipments of oranges, grape fruit and pineapples in the territory between Pittsburg and Buffalo and New England have been reduced from 4 1/2 cents to 15 cents a box.

For instance, to Baltimore the rate is now 43 cents instead of 47 1/2; to Philadelphia 44 cents instead of 48 1/2; to New York 46 cents instead of 50 1/2; to Boston 51 cents instead of 59; to Buffalo 53 cents instead of 60.8; to Pittsburg, 52 cents instead of 60.4; to Providence, 51 cents instead of 59. Similar reductions apply to adjacent territory and the tariff has already gone into effect.

It is claimed that rates to the west from Florida should be reduced perhaps to Ohio river points and then less from this point to destination so as not to average higher than rates from California.

On rail and water shipments to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the reduction is 5 cents a crate of 50 pounds; that is, about 20 per cent. The all rail route rate to Boston has been reduced to 49 cents from 53 cents on a 50-pound crate and 98 cents from \$1 a barrel. The minimum loading of 200 crates of strawberries at Laurey and Stark for New York has been reduced to 175 crates as the minimum at the rate of \$1.80 a crate.

## CUBAN RAILROAD HEAD OPTIMISTIC

NEW YORK—Sir William Van Horne, head of the Cuba Railroad Company, who came here from Havana on the steamer Saratoga, spoke enthusiastically of the new Cuban administration.

"Cuba today," he said, "has as stable and clean a government as any in the western hemisphere. It is more republican in form than that of France or any other country, with the exception of the United States. I look for great development in Cuba during the next year. The island is prosperous and the people contented."

## PALMER ESTATE IN BIG LAND DEAL

CHICAGO—The "urgent business" which recently recalled Mrs. Potter Palmer to Chicago just as she was about to sail from New York to Europe is believed to be the purchase of 125 acres of land in Indiana Harbor, Ind., by Adrian C. Honore, on behalf of the Potter Palmer estate. It is said to be the largest real estate deal ever executed in Lake county except the purchase of the site of the new city of Gary. The purchase price has not been made public, but it is estimated at from \$625,000 to \$750,000.

## NO LOCKOUT OF COAL MINERS DECLARE OPERATORS TODAY

Anthracite Workers to Resume April Second Pending Settlement of New Agreement—Men Take Thursday Off to Celebrate Winning of Eight-Hour Day.

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—There will be no lockout of the 180,000 anthracite mine workers when the present agreement with the operators terminates tonight, declare the officials of the prominent companies throughout the region today.

The mine workers will be idle on April 1 to celebrate the eight-hour day, as they have been ordered to do by President Lewis, but the mines will resume work on Friday.

An official of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company today said: "There will be no change in conditions. We will continue at work as if the agreement was in force."

Virtually the same thing was said at the offices of the other coal companies.

The conference between the operators' committee and the committee of the mine workers probably will be held at Philadelphia on April 7. If the mine workers then refuse to sign the present agreement for three years the lockout that has been predicted may be ordered.

MAHANAOY CITY, Pa.—Contract miners at the collieries of the several coal companies in the Mahanoy and Shenandoah districts were ordered Tuesday to square up all piece work, so that

measurements can be taken for settlements at the close of work tonight, when the wage agreement which has been in force since 1903 expires.

This is taken by the men to mean that the operators, in the event of a refusal by the union to accept their offer for a renewal of the present working agreement for another three years' period, either contemplate a lockout or a cut in wages.

The Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company has announced that if enough hands are present on Thursday the collieries would work, and may continue operations pending a consummation of negotiations between the parties to the controversy.

SCRANTON, Pa.—Not without significance at this stage of the anthracite situation is the presence in Scranton of J. A. Waddell of the firm of Waddell & Mahon, New York, professional strike breakers. Waddell is making a tour of the Lackawanna collieries in this region. Not only have the operators been piling up mountains of coal, but they are reconstructing and strengthening their stockades and the fences about their properties.

## BOSTON TO HAVE BIG FRUIT SHOW

To Be Held During the Coming Fall and Be Followed a Year Thence by a Corn Exhibition.

Work is progressing in preparation for the corn and fruit shows to be held in Massachusetts this year and next.

A corn show in Boston for the fall of 1910 is planned by the newly formed New England Corn Propaganda, an adjunct of the state board of agriculture of Massachusetts, and the other New England states.

Great interest was shown in corn at the recent session of the conference on rural progress at Boston. The proposed corn and fruit exhibition was discussed in considerable detail and the final decision was that the fruit show will be held this fall, and the corn exposition next fall. The fruit contingent had already accepted the hall of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for its exhibit, but need all the room, leaving no space for corn.

Rather than force itself on the fruit show or to start an independent and rival exposition, the corn propaganda officials have agreed to put their exposition over for a year.

The officers of the New England Corn Propaganda are: President, N. H. Brewer of Hockanum, Conn.; vice-president, G. C. Sevey, Springfield, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, J. Lewis Ellsworth, Boston, Mass. In addition to these general officers there is a vice-president and secretary-treasurer for each of the New England states. These state officers are given in the following list, the vice-president being mentioned first: Maine—B. Walker McKen of Fryeburg and Prof. W. D. Hurd of Orono; New Hampshire—H. O. Hadley of Peterboro and Prof. F. W. Taylor of Durham; Vermont—A. F. Smith of Morrisville and Prof. J. L. Hills of Burlington; Massachusetts—G. E. Taylor, Jr., of Shelburne and Prof. J. F. Ford of Amherst; Connecticut—Col. J. F. Brown of Stonington and E. W. East of New Haven; Rhode Island—Dr. H. J. Wheeler and G. E. Adams, both of Kingston.

## AMERICANS BACK FROM CANAL ZONE

NEW ORLEANS—The Parismina has come into port from Panama with 102 passengers, the largest number ever brought here from the canal zone on one steamship. Among the passengers were Mrs. W. T. Swinburn, wife of Rear Admiral Swinburn, commander of the Pacific fleet, who is en route to San Francisco to join her husband. The passenger list also included a party of prominent Baltimore citizens; H. S. Boutell of Chicago, brother of Congressman Boutell, and G. E. Geer, assistant manager of the Panama railroad. Many of the passengers expressed their enthusiasm over conditions in the canal zone and their satisfaction at the progress being made in the work there.

## OPPOSE SALOONS IN BIG OHIO CITIES

COLUMBUS, O.—All that remains for the anti-saloon forces in Ohio after their recent victory in Clark county is an invasion of the counties containing the large cities of the state.

Local option elections are still to be held in 18 counties and the prohibition forces believe they can carry at least half of these, despite the fact that the strongholds of the "wet" advocates are located in the big cities there.

## Five Thousand Dollar Prize for Airship Essay

WASHINGTON—A prize of \$5000, for the best essay on the progress of aerial navigation has been offered by King Leopold of Belgium, according to an announcement made today by the Belgian minister in Washington, Baron Moncheur. That the students of aeronautics from all over the world may have a chance to compete for the prize, King Leopold has provided that the work may be written in French, English, Flemish, German, Italian, Spanish or Portuguese.

The jury which will award the prize, will consist of three Belgians and four foreigners.

## New Orleans Girl Head of the State Sunshine Society in Louisiana



MISS HELEN PITKIN.  
President of Louisiana State Sunshine Society.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Miss Helen Pitkin, one of the most active workers along philanthropic lines in Louisiana, has been president of the State Sunshine Society ever since the national organization was started by Mrs. Westover Alden of New York. Miss Pitkin is a member of the staff of a leading New Orleans daily paper, and her ability as a writer is well known both here and at the North, where she spends her summers. She is always a member of the summer house parties given at the "Bungalow" of Ella Wheeler Wilcox at Granite Bay, Conn.

Although Miss Pitkin's distinction as a musician rests chiefly upon her skill as a harpist, she is the volunteer organist in one of the most fashionable churches in the city. Her home in Esplanade avenue is the acknowledged social center of the musical, literary and artistic life of New Orleans.

## "SUGARING OFF" PARTY PLANNED

The annual "sugaring off" party of the Vermont Association of Boston, given by people living in and around Boston who came from the Green Mountain state, will be held on Thursday evening, April 1, in Paul Revere Hall, Boston.

## Greater Boston Briefs

The annual public musical rehearsal by the pupils of the Lasell Seminary was given Tuesday evening in the assembly hall of the seminary at Auburndale.

James B. Connolly, who was on the cruise with the battleship fleet, gave a talk before the Arlington Boat Club Tuesday evening on the trip.

A dramatic recital by the pupils in pantomime and lyric acting, of the New England Conservatory of Music, under the direction of Clayton D. Gilbert, will be held in Jordan Hall on the evening of April 5.

"A Lyric of Everlasting Life," Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," will be the topic of an address by Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Old South Church. The lecture will be free to the public.

Abel Lefranc, professor of French language and literature in the College de France, Paris, gave the first lecture of a series of eight on "La Literature Francaise de la Renaissance" at Harvard Tuesday.

Miss Ethel M. Arnold, the English suffragist, spoke at a luncheon given in her honor late Tuesday afternoon at the Hotel Somerset, at which Mrs. Charles

## DECLARES TURKISH REFORM GREATEST WORLD HAS KNOWN

(Continued From Page One.)

In all sections of the empire, whereas formerly they were only to be found in Constantinople, where they were subjected to a rigid censorship. This censorship has now been abolished, and a free press, he said, was one of the results of the revolution. He stated that American books and papers were now allowed in Turkey, where formerly they were forbidden. He said that religious liberty had also been granted the people, and that the Sultan had proclaimed a system of education for the empire. He remarked that the children of both Mohammedans and Christians were attending Christian schools. He said that today the Turks are investigating the Christian religion, and reading books bearing on the subject that to have looked at a year ago would have been a crime.

The people, he said, had been granted permission to travel in absolute freedom, which before the promulgation of the constitution was denied them.

He alluded to a statement made by the head of the Turkish Church recently, speaking as the mouthpiece of the Sultan, who stated in public that there was no difference between the Christian and the Mohammedan as they are children of one God, and the speaker admitted that they were entitled to equal rights. This statement, he said, was very important.

He said that the principal reason that the European and English governments have refrained from interfering in Turkey in the past was due to the fact that they were afraid if they did so the Sultan as head of the church would instigate a religious war. The Koran states, and the Turk has hitherto believed, that all Christians exist by permission of the Turk and at any time if the Turk so elects, the Christian can be wiped out of existence; and the Turk has always formerly believed that no justice should be extended to the Christian. But this statement, proceeding from the Sultan will cause the Mohammedan to consider the Christian as his equal, and entitled to equal rights, and will make any religious war impossible in the future.

He believed that the revolution means the disintegration in Turkey of the Mohammedan religion. He said that where formerly the Christian had no rights under the law in Turkey today he has the same protection as the Turk.

G. Ames presided. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was among the guests.

A taxicab belonging to the Taxi Motor Cab Company is reported stolen by unknown persons from in front of the company's garage, Park square, at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening. The cab is valued at \$3,000, and is numbered 5124.

Fire ran over five square miles of the Middlesex Fells reservation Tuesday afternoon and evening. At one time nearly 500 men were fighting the flames, which were fortunately stopped before any houses were reached. The blaze started from a small bonfire.

The Malden Deliberative Assembly has arranged for a debate next Saturday evening on the subject, "Resolved, That government by commission should be established in Malden." The disputants will be Albert Ammann and Charles L. Woodside for the affirmative and James Cavanaugh and John H. Grady for the negative.

Mrs. George H. Pendergast of Winter Hill, Somerville, gave a reception to the members of the Hesperian and Somerville Women's clubs at her home, 374 Broadway, this afternoon. Mrs. Pendergast, who has recently returned from abroad, on Thursday will receive the members of the Powder House Club of Somerville.

## PETITION FOR NEW PARK IN LOWELL

LOWELL, Mass.—On Monday night of next week a hearing will be given by the park commission to petitioners for a park adjacent to "Little Canada," so called. The hearing will be in the large common council chamber to accommodate the many petitioners.

The committee on appropriations and Mayor Brown will look over the land known as Lexington park Thursday to decide its value as a park. It extends from Princeton boulevard to Middlesex street.

## STUDENTS START COTTON CLUB

LOWELL, Mass.—A cotton club has been formed by the students of the Lowell Textile School taking the cotton course. The officers are as follows: President, C. H. Potter; vice-president, H. C. Conant; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Howe; directors, N. B. Reed and W. O. Jelline. Mill men acquainted with the manufacture of cotton goods will address the meetings.

## TAKES UP MOTH WORK

WALTHAM, Mass.—Jesse M. French, formerly of the city engineer's department, has been appointed supervisor of the gypsy moth work in Waltham and has opened his office at City Hall. The superintendent of streets will still continue as head of the moth work, but will be relieved of the greater part of his duties by Mr. French.

## MANCHESTER, N. H., PASTORS TO SHIFT

MANCHESTER, N. H.—It is understood that changes will be made in three Manchester pastorates at the coming annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which will be held in Concord. The Rev. Adolphus Linfield, pastor of the First Methodist Church in East Manchester, has announced his intention of relinquishing his work, and the Rev. Fred K. Gamble of St. James and the Rev. W. B. Locke of Trinity Church are to be transferred. The Rev. James A. Beebe of St. Paul's and the Rev. E. J. Pailson of St. Jean's will remain here.

## GERMANY'S NEW FERTILIZER

By the aid of electro-chemical production of manures containing atmospheric nitrogen, Germany expects soon to largely decrease its imports of salt-petre from Chile, says the Denver News.

## MISS M. F. FISK The Red Glove Shop

322 Boylston Street  
Invites you to her opening of the MARY FISK WAISTS.  
They are in the imported crepe that requires no ironing—in linen and madras—of tailored effects. Lingerie in distinguished styles and very attractive soft washable silks in all colors.  
Kindly ask for the Mary Fisk Waist.

## Zueblin Praises San Francisco

Charles Zueblin delivered his last lecture at 6 Marlboro street this morning, his subject being "San Francisco, a City of Promise." He said in part:

"The scorched solitude of sage through which transcontinental trains drag their dusty length for 48 hours affords the traveler on his maiden trip to the Pacific coast an unexpected and unparalleled avenue of approach to the variety and versatility of California. Having passed through the wilderness, he is prepared to discover the promised land; having discounted the tales of natives and tourists, he is early compelled to admit that he is in a new world—new and young, fresh and free. It is an outdoors world, where all nature, including man, enjoys 12 months of growth, autumn succeeding spring, and spring, autumn. It is not surprising that trees attain both height and longevity unknown elsewhere when geraniums and roses grow over the house-tops, and strawberries are eaten every month in the year."

"There is not only time but sunshine for vegetable and animal productivity. It is inevitable that the breed should be strong, if sometimes coarse, and that the freshness and freedom and youth should be shared by man and beast. This freshness and freedom is found not only in the forest and the field, but with the Bohemian Club, at their high and low links in the redwoods; at the University of California, when the enthusiasm and tumult of the Friday morning University meeting, or with the multitude applauding revolutionary sentiments under the electric lights of Grand avenue next door to the 4000-year-old civilization epitomized in Chinatown."

"If the life is free and fresh, it is also free and lax. There are no blue laws; there is no Sunday closing; there is no

enforced publicity in saloon or restaurant; and there are ten-cent theaters virtually always open.

"The vivid memories of this vigorous life make one forget recent events. Nature was never more generous to an urban community than in providing bay and peninsula, the background and climate, of San Francisco, and historically it had just reached the psychological instant."

"God made the country; man made the town" never had more painful fulfillment than San Francisco. In the midst of bewilderment at the indescribable glories of bay, islands and hills, a visitor reached the imposing Union ferry station and looked up Market street to the Twin Peaks, spellbound. Then came the descent from the sublime to the ridiculous, from this prodigality of nature to the architecture of San Francisco. Still he was happy to find there the need of revising that time-honored sentiment; for after traversing miles of streets, lined with exasperating wooden imitations of stone, the most dreary waste of frame architecture in America, there suddenly greeted his eyes the greatest triumph of landscape architecture in the country, Golden Gate Park, and the visitor felt that this was "Paradise regained."

"For if the city's hills had been scarred with illogical streets, trying to follow the lines of prairie furrows with houses of meaningless design, here were sandunes transformed into vivid green by a flora which unites the strength of the North and the brilliancy of the South, and seems to symbolize and epitomize the city's future. City of the Golden Gate, metropolis of the Sunset sea, undaunted, ever young, here's health and strength and length of days to thee!"

## CENTRAL AMERICA HAS WAR RUMOR

MEXICO CITY—A general war in Central America is impending according to rumors current here and despite denials from the five little republics, it is generally believed in well-informed circles that the clash cannot be averted.

A private cable says Guatemala has moved a large force of infantry, artillery and cavalry to the Honduran border. The Honduran minister has demanded an explanation of this apparently hostile act and has been informed by President Cabrera that the troops are being rushed eastward to check the culmination of the revolutionary plot hatched by Honduran exiles on Guatemalan territory, having for its purpose the overthrow of President Davila of Honduras.

War within 10 days is the prediction of the foreign colony here. Domination of Central America is to be the issue, and Cabrera and Zelaya the main combatants.

## TWO SAFE EXPERTS ARRESTED.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Charles S. Martin of Cincinnati, and Ernest W. Sundin of Los Angeles, safe and lock experts have been arrested and charged with implication in the robbery of the First National Bank of Monrovia, Cal., on December 14, when \$127,200 was taken.

## FINISH HARBOR WORK THIS WEEK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Work of dredging out the anchorage basin in the Providence harbor, a work which has taken three years and cost the United States government \$685,000, will be completed this week and the last bucket of sand from the bottom will be taken up. Congress authorized the expenditure of \$700,000 but it was found that the work could be done for about \$15,000 less.

## START MELROSE SCHOOL ADDITION

Excavations for the foundation of the \$78,000 addition to the Melrose high school were begun Tuesday and work will be pushed to completion so that some of the building at least will be ready for occupancy next September. The conditions of the school for the past few years made it absolutely necessary that more room be provided.

## DENIES ARGENTINE CONTRACT.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel Company, denies the report current in New York that his company has secured contracts for the construction of two battleships of the Dreadnought type for Argentina.



## SULZER DECLARES PAYNE TARIFF BILL WORKS FOR TRUSTS

(Continued From Page One.)

Although most of the members of the House are heartily tired of the long drawn out general debate on the tariff bill, Representative Olmstead, chairman of the committee of the whole, still has nearly 80 names of members who desire to speak. It is understood that there will be no further granting of the privilege of unlimited time. Most of the speeches this afternoon and tonight will be held down to 20 minutes. It is likely, also, that a number of the 80 will not deliver their speeches, except through the Congressional Record.

No rule will be reported in the House tomorrow as had been expected, to cut off general debate, and to set a day for a vote on the bill. House leaders are at sea as to the tariff sentiments of the majority and they will get definite information on that subject before taking action. State delegations are holding meetings to agree upon statements of their desires and these are being forwarded to the committee on rules.

Iowa has declared for a separate vote upon half a dozen different schedules and Illinois has voted in favor of a caucus. The latter is impossible because of the divergent sentiment among the Republicans. But it is possible that there may be a decision to hold a conference. A long session of the ways and means committee was held today.

Representative Mann, Republican, of Illinois, who was chairman of the special committee to investigate wool pulp conditions at the last session, today gave the House his long-promised illustrated lecture on paper making from wool pulp.

Representative Morgan, Republican, Missouri, the first speaker, made a plea for protection on zinc ore.

He was followed by Representative Brantley, Democrat, Georgia, who criticized the Republicans for their extravagance, characterized the Payne bill as revision upward and intimated there would be necessity for a bond issue.

Mr. Douglas, Republican, of Ohio, discussed the coffee tax. Mr. Rothermel, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, made a vigorous plea for reduction of the tariff on wool pulp.

WASHINGTON—With a list of over 100 clamoring to discuss the tariff, the Republicans find themselves in desperate straits and as matters stand at present it will be impossible to pass the new Payne schedules in the House. Possibly the leaders may be able on Thursday, when all Republicans have been imperatively ordered to be present at 10 a. m., to choke off debate. But, although the order is out for a large voting presence in the House on Thursday, it is freely admitted that the leaders have no definite program and are hoping that chance will evolve something.

President Taft, Speaker Cannon, Senator Aldrich and Chairman Payne have conferred in an attempt to pull the party together to do something. While nothing could be learned as to the determination reached at this conference, it is understood that the House leaders impressed the chief executive with the unfavorable situation regarding the tariff bill and the difficulty being experienced in getting the Republican members in line to vote for a rule which would expedite the passage of the measure.

As a means of settling the differences that exist and securing general support to a rule which would restrict amendments entirely to those which the ways and means committee will offer, they propose that the committee should recommend changes that would take the countervailing duty clause on coffee out of the bill and strike out the tariff on tea.

It has also been proposed that a duty should be provided for long staple cotton or some other products of the South. Before leaving the Capitol to consult with the President Speaker Cannon held a conference with the other members of the Illinois delegation in the House. The consensus of opinion was that a caucus should be held to determine the action that should be taken regarding a rule.

TOBACCO JOKER—What is designated as a "joker" that cost the consumers of tobacco in this country nearly \$45,000,000, has been found in the existing revenue laws of the United States by Rep. Dawson of Iowa, who at once introduced a bill to correct the error.

HIGHER FRUIT DUTY—The Porto Rican Horticultural Society, which represents more than \$1,000,000 of American capital, has sent a cablegram to B. S. Rodey, judge of the United States district court of San Juan, who is now in Washington, to urge Congress to increase the duty on foreign fruits.

COFFEE TAX GOES—Recognizing that Brazil is powerless to suspend her export tax on coffee because for the next several years at least this tax is indissolubly linked with her foreign debt, the Senate committee on finance has decided to strike out of the Payne bill the countervailing duty proposed.

SILK SCHEDULE—Knowledge that Japan soon will be a competitor of the United States in the manufacture of every character of silk goods, for which raw material is now imported into this country, has resulted in a decision by the Senate finance committee not to adopt the rates of the Payne bill, which for the most part provide for the reenactment of the Dingley rates.

### PAINT TO INDICATE HEAT.

A paint is soon to be placed on the market to indicate excessive heat in machine parts. Red when cool, it becomes black when heated. Mercuric oxide and cupric oxide are two of the ingredients.

## Outline of Plan to Make Boston the World's Most Beautiful City

Headquarters to Effect Scheme for a Model Municipality Presented by Leading Citizens at Boston City Club Are Opened Today at Twenty Beacon Street.

PLANS to make Boston the finest city in the world by 1915 were presented to 250 of her leading citizens gathered at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening, and headquarters to carry out the scheme were opened today at 20 Beacon street.

Competent officials are in charge of the campaign and will be until 1915. Experts in the various lines of municipal improvement will be called in from time to time.

This place will always be open for the purpose of giving information to those who desire it, and to assist any person or organization who desires to promote the welfare of the city. E. A. Filene is at headquarters today seeing that there shall be a propitious opening. Mr. Filene and some others are in charge.

It is proposed to get the best ideas that may be found in the world pertaining to cities and work them out through an organization of all classes of her people, with the cooperation of all other bodies that are interested in the welfare of the city.

These plans have been worked out by Edward A. Filene, who is willing to devote the next 10 years to bring them to completion, assisted by James J. Storrow, James L. Richards, Louis D. Brandeis, Bernard J. Rothwell and George S. Smith.

Edward A. Filene, who presided at the meeting and gave the keynote, said that the welfare of our city can be immeasurably helped by coordination and by planning ahead; that Boston has within it the powers and possibilities that can make it the finest city in the world.

The city has always had these powers and these possibilities but her people have not been able to use them because of the lack of foresight, he said. And this is no charge to be laid against our city alone, for cities the world over have in the past grown unguided. But a change has come in the world. Cities are being planned, and plans for the future Boston can well be made.

By wise planning the whole city can be set to work to accomplish a reasonable part of a plan every year, and finally make an exposition of all that has been done at a not too distant time, say 1915, Mr. Filene said.

George S. Smith presented this plan: "The Boston plan is a proposition to give a continuing interest in life and growth of Boston, and so to secure the help of all the people of the city in making the plan complete and in carrying it out."

"Many individuals and organizations in Boston are already at work in this direction. It is not necessary, therefore, to

create much new machinery. The idea simply is to bring about a mutual understanding and cooperation among the agencies in existence to the end that they may unite their forces in support of a common program and so prevent the waste of time, money and men.

"A plan as broad as this must be built up out of the demands and needs already pressing in the public mind and its foundation must be anchored deep in the resources of the city. Therefore it is proposed:

1. By 1910, to have an expert accounting of the financial condition and resources of the city present and prospective; and so clearly stated, explained and illustrated, that the man in the streets may understand. Moreover the fact should be made plain, that whether he owns property or not, he contributes to these resources and pays a tax in every purchase he makes and in every comfort he provides for those dependent upon him.

2. By 1910, to understand clearly the waste and other losses in the public finances and service; to complete all reports thus far made; and to publish the findings fairly and impartially.

3. By 1915, to have the best public sanitary department that can be planned on the basis of all experience.

4. By 1910 to have made a careful accounting of the human resources of the city, to make it clear that Boston can rank first in the skill and character of its workers and in organizing and executive abilities of its industrial leaders.

5. By 1910 to secure a broad-minded consideration by and with its employers and employees of their relations, happier and better conditions here for both the workers themselves and their wives and children than anywhere else in the world, to the end that by 1915 all Boston shall be busy in peace and prosperity and leading in the solution of this great human problem.

6. By 1910 to have under way an organized movement for the extension of existing industries and the introduction of new enterprises.

7. By 1911, to gather for the people of Boston and for their neighbors accurate information concerning the particular capacities of the cities, towns and country districts of New England and to assist sympathetically in the development of them; to consult with men

### Epitome of Plan to Make Boston the Finest City

1. Expert accounting of municipal finances.
2. Study of losses and waste.
3. To have the best sanitary conditions.
4. Systematic accounting of human resources.
5. Better relations between city and employees.
6. Attract new and extend present industries.
7. Study and improve entire New England.
8. Better public education system.
9. Intelligent transportation system.
10. Plan physically perfect Boston.
11. Establish neighborhood centers.
12. Have regular lecture courses.
13. Extend public library.
14. Spread knowledge by picture and lecture.
15. Increase music in public centers.
16. Pension plan for workers.

having special knowledge as to their agricultural and other natural resources; to learn and to appreciate what is now being done with and for them, and to help point out and encourage all men and women to see what may be, but is not being done.

8. By 1915 to have in successful operation a system of public education so planned as actually to fit the boys and girls of Boston for their life work, and to develop not only their minds but their strength, skill and character, and to give them an intelligent interest in life and in their city, in the broadest sense. This system should provide also for adults, through evening and part-time schools and well-planned industrial training.

But it should include an organized system of playgrounds, baths, clubhouses and social centers for both old and young.

9. By 1915 to have well along toward completion the execution of an intelligent system of transportation for the city, state and New England as a whole—steam and electric, express, freight and passenger. This plan should be the result of public deliberations between the transportation interests and the public, represented by men who best understand Boston's needs in transportation; these deliberations to be guided by the latest improvements at home and by the assumption that the true interests of the transportation companies and of the public are identical.

10. By 1912 to draw out of all these plans, and out of the best experience of European cities, one city plan which shall show how Boston will look physically when finished. The city as it

### Cheers Greet Proposal to Cooperate All Classes in Bringing Out the Potentialities Which Will Make This a Modern Utopia for Rich and Poor.

is shall be the basis of this plan; and the city as it is growing naturally shall be the guiding lines of the proposed design for the future. But the proposition is to include such features as help to make a city a place of healthy, happy homes—playgrounds and public buildings that are really for the people. And the purpose is to draw a picture of the physical possibilities of Boston, which may not be compulsory, but which will have all the influence that unity, convenience and beauty exercise upon the human mind.

"11. By 1910, to have established a system of small neighborhood and district centers where lectures will be given illustrated with lantern slides and other pictures and maps; where city officials may meet the people and where the candidates of any party and others who have suggestions to make or help to ask may find the people. As a part of the plan it is proposed to establish (probably at first by private enterprise).

"12. By 1910, regular course of lectures in civil government, politics, city planning, play, health and business, together with various entertainments.

Private societies now bring interesting specialists and other distinguished men here from other cities. The present plan simply proposes to expand this so that by cooperation under a central lecture bureau, a speaker whose message is good for other men, women and children than members of these private societies may come to Boston not for one night but for two or three days or weeks, or if necessary, months. And beyond this the central speakers' bureau should see to it that by a systematic employment of such means the people of Boston shall be kept as intelligently informed of what other cities are doing as they are of the progress of the Boston plan.

"13. To increase the number of regular branches of the public libraries and to establish here the system that has succeeded elsewhere, of circulating through shops, factories, schools and clubs.

"14. That the public library and art museum shall circulate pictures and the reproduction of pictures, as is done in France; and as a part of this service provide lecturers who shall follow the pictures around and point out not only the beauty and aesthetic and historic significance of them, but the skill of the artist in the use of line and color. This should help to develop among our people a love of beauty that will not only find expression in their homes and their daily lives, but increase their taste and capacity for artistic work.

"15. By 1912 to have more music in the parks and in the neighborhood centers. In order, however, that the people

shall feel that these centers are their own, they should be equipped with gymnasiums, baths and a society hall or halls where the people may organize their own clubs and provide for their own entertainment.

"16. By 1915 to develop and secure the general adoption of a comprehensive system of wage earners' insurance and old age pensions.

Other speakers who followed discussed different phases of the question presented. Michael H. Sullivan of the United Improvement Societies, showed that the movement is already under way among the district improvement associations.

James J. Storrow spoke for the Merchants' Association, and told of its advances in the work of association and cooperation. He described its committees and their many-sided work, on express rates, on the custom house, on parade routes, on education, on taxation and insurance and trade extension. New England has great natural advantages, he said, and we should add to them and use them and see that they are not wasted.

J. Randolph Coolidge described how the city plans had been formed and carried out elsewhere, and urged that such a plan be attempted here. Governmental bodies, he urged, come and go, but public organizations such as are here planned remain, and can thus not only permit of plans of long range, but can support and defend them against all attacks of those who would at any time and for any motive oppose their execution.

Henry B. Sawyer told what efforts are being made among the boys and girls and young men and women of this and other cities.

Henry C. Cunningham urged that this be made a general civic movement.

George W. Coleman showed that the movement is already under way among the men's clubs and in other centers.

Judge Michael J. Murray, in conclusion, spoke on the general aspects of the problem. If the plan, he said, is to attain the great ends which its promoters have in view, it must be one which manifests the kindest sympathy with all our citizens in all their relations to God and man. Continuity of action and sympathy with all our fellow citizens are the two essentials.

Following the speeches the resolutions were unanimously adopted, and those present at the meeting and the others who, though invited, were unable to come, should be constituted members of the general 1915 committee, and that those who had called the meeting together should be requested to proceed with the work of organizing the movement.

### Washington Briefs

WASHINGTON—A single steam shovel at work on the Panama canal recently removed 3941 cubic yards of rock and earth in a working day of eight hours.

Congressman McCall has reintroduced his resolution to provide that the Philippine islands should have their independence, and that if they were independent they should be neutral territory.

Congressman Weeks of Massachusetts has introduced a bill providing that navy officers, who have retired for disability incident to the service, shall have for active duty the rank, pay and allowances of the active list of like length of active service.

### HALT COMPANIES IN CONGO A YEAR

WASHINGTON—The state department has received a telegram from the American minister at Brussels reporting that the gathering of rubber in the extensive Abir and Anversois districts of the Belgian Congo has been suspended for one year. The action is understood to have been taken by order of the Belgian minister of colonies, M. Renkin.

It is of importance as an indication of the probable policy of the new ministry. The companies affected are the most important engaged in the rubber business in the Belgian Congo. The Brussels newspapers announce that the minister of colonies has notified these companies that at the end of the year he will establish commercial freedom in the districts heretofore exploited by them.

### Roosevelt Tennis Court Turned into a Grass Plot

WASHINGTON—Today marked the beginning of the end of the tennis court behind the White House office building, where President Roosevelt and his celebrated "tennis cabinet" settled the affairs of the nation and inaugurated the various crusades that made the last administration famous.

A force of laborers is engaged with shovel and rake preparing the surface of the ground for grass. This will give place to the foundation of the new addition to the office building, which will be constructed during the President's vacation.

Forty or fifty feet will be added to the office space to the southward and in the new structure Secretary Carpenter and his assistant will be housed. The office now occupied by Mr. Carpenter will become a congressional reception room.

### DIRECT PRIMARY HEARING TODAY

ALBANY, N. Y.—The friends of the Hughes direct nominations bill have decided to meet the opposition today, when the first hearing will take place before the Assembly judiciary committee. Mr. Green, who introduced it in the Assembly, intimates that some pretty strong supporters will appear to urge the favorable report of the measure.

### OCCUPATION AT END IN CUBA WHEN FLAG IS LOWERED TODAY

General Barry and President Gomez Exchange Felicitations and the Troops Board Transports Preparatory to Sailing Thursday for the United States.

HAVANA—Today the garrison flag, which has floated over Camp Columbia since October, 1906, will be hauled down in the presence of the troops, who will proceed by trolley car to the arsenal and will later go aboard the transports Sumner and McClellan. These will sail early Thursday morning for the United States. A large number of the officers of the Cuban army and the Rural Guard will gather at the arsenal to witness the embarkation and give the troops a hearty farewell.

Major General Thomas H. Barry, commander of the Army of Pacification, accompanied by his staff, the American minister, Edwin V. Morgan, and the American consul general, J. L. Rogers Tuesday visited the palace to inform President Gomez officially of the departure on April 1 of the last contingent of American soldiers and bid a cordial farewell to the President. They were received in the red salon, the President being surrounded by the members of his cabinet, the justice of the supreme court, the officers of the army and a large number of senators and representatives. General Barry and General Gomez made speeches.

### VOTERS TO DECIDE IN RHODE ISLAND NO PLEDGES MADE TO METHODISTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Republican majority of the Legislature decided Tuesday afternoon at a special caucus to submit in three sections the constitutional amendment passed by the last year's Legislature as an amendment. According to the state constitution, amendments must be passed by two consecutive Legislatures and then submitted to the voters of the state at a general election before taking effect.

The amendment passed last year combines three features: Veto power for the Governor, allowing the Lieutenant-Governor to preside over the Senate, and dividing the state into 100 districts for the purpose of electing one member of the House from each.

The three sections probably will be passed by the present Assembly, and go to the voters on the ballots for the next general election.

### NAMED FOR CAIRO POST.

WASHINGTON—Judge Somerville P. Tuck of New York has been designated by the secretary of state to represent the United States in the international commission which is to define the powers and jurisdiction of the mixed, extra-territorial court at Cairo, Egypt.

### ELIOT AND TAFT DISCUSS LONDON

Ambassador Reid to Remain Several Months Longer and Harvard President Decides to Maintain Silence.

WASHINGTON—President Taft and Dr. Charles W. Eliot, former president of Harvard University, held half an hour's conference at the White House this forenoon and mutually decided to make no announcement of the latter's decision with regard to the ambassadorship to England which has been tendered him.

Whitelaw Reid will remain in London for at least six months and possibly a year and therefore there is no haste about the appointment of his successor. Dr. Eliot wishes fully to make up his mind and both President Taft and Secretary of State Knox are willing to give him all the time he wants.

When Dr. Eliot left the White House he said that he had a very pleasant talk with the President, but he was unable to say whether he would accept or decline the offer, or even that any offer had actually been tendered him.

"I will lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson this afternoon," said he, "and then go on to Baltimore. That is all I can say."

When President Taft was asked for a statement on the ambassadorship he said that it was not a "present question" and that no announcement would be made at this time.

### Confer Today on Canada Water Boundary Treaty

WASHINGTON—An important conference is scheduled to be held at the department of state today by the secretary of state, the former secretary of state, Senator Root, Mr. Ayresworth, attorney-general of Canada, and Mr. Gibbons, expert adviser of the Canadian government, over the amendment to the Canadian boundary waters treaty which the Senate added to that convention when it ratified it.

On the outcome of this conference depends the fate of the treaty which cost so much time and effort on the part of Mr. Root and the British Ambassador. If the American officials construe the amendment, or rather, the amendatory resolution, as do the Canadians, the British government will accept the convention as amended, although there may be necessary an exchange of diplomatic notes defining the constructions which both parties to the convention place upon it.

### PORTO RICO NEEDS WILL BE STUDIED

WASHINGTON—President Taft will appoint a special commission within the next three months to go to Porto Rico to study the general condition of affairs in the island. This is the result of representations made by Luis Munoz Rivera, Cay Coll Cuchi and Eugenio Benitez Castanos, commissioners of the House of Delegates of Porto Rico, and Tulio Larrinaga, resident commissioner of Porto Rico in Washington, at the White House Tuesday afternoon. The secretary of the interior, Richard A. Ballinger, accompanied the commissioners.

### President Restores Land Withdrawn by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON—The first instance of the new policy that is to govern the general land office under President Taft and Secretary of the Interior Ballinger was given today when by recommendation of the secretary, President Taft revoked an executive order issued by President Roosevelt in 1906 under which 1,866,000 acres of land in North Dakota had been withdrawn from entry.

The land was withdrawn from all forms of entry following a report that it contained lignite coal, and that a combination of vested interests was trying to get a monopoly of the supply.

The restoration of these lands to the public domain will permit entries to be made under the general land laws applicable to that area.

### Taft to Appoint Judges Irrespective of Senate

WASHINGTON—President Taft has let it be known that in the future appointments to the bench will not be considered as senatorial patronage. They will be attended to strictly by the President himself.

This means that hereafter able lawyers cannot go into politics with the hope of being rewarded by their senatorial friends with places on the bench. This affects judgeship contests in other states, such as Minnesota, Oregon and Pennsylvania and it applies to all of them.

### FIRE AT BORDENTOWN, N. J.

BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Five volunteer fire companies had a three hours' fight early today before they gained control of a fire which destroyed the Majestic Theater and an adjoining building and for a time threatened the business section of the city. The loss is estimated at \$10,000.

## WOMEN WILL BEGIN CONCERTED ACTION IN TARIFF CRUSADE

The American Federation of Clubs Proposes to Fight Gloves, Hosiery and Tea Schedules of New Bill.

### CENTER AT CAPITAL

WASHINGTON—A concerted movement by the women of America against those provisions of the Payne bill that particularly affect women and the home is predicted by Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, local representative of the American Federation of Women's Clubs.

There will be a meeting tomorrow at San Antonio, Tex., of the executive council of the federation at which Mrs. Mussey expects the crusade will be formally started.

"I rather expect that I shall be directed to take charge of the campaign in Washington," said Mrs. Mussey today. "The time has passed when men can thus discriminate against our sex. No one seems to know why we particularly have been singled out for the application of high duties. Gloves, hats, hosiery, laces, perfumes, toilet articles, even the toys for children and the every-day things that go upon the table, all are subject to increased duty, while beer, whisky and commodities of this character are decreased.

"As for myself, I favor an inheritance tax as one means of increasing the revenue, rather than a tax upon women and children who are defenseless. Let the people who are able to pay stand their share."

Mrs. Mussey, besides being prominent in the women's club movement, is a member of the board of education of the District of Columbia, and dean of the Washington College of Law.

Similar sentiments were expressed today by Mrs. J. M. Bradley, manager of the Washington headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

### FRENCH EXPERT TO TALK OF SHIPS

E. L. Bertin, chief constructor (retired) of the French navy, will give a special series of lectures to the naval architects at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology beginning Monday, April 12. "The Rolling of a Ship Among Waves," "The Stability of Ships after Injury," "Maneuvering Ships," and "The Development of Modern Steamships, especially of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique," will be his subjects.

M. Bertin is a member of the Institut de France, an officer of the Legion of Honor of the first rank, and was formerly Director of l'Ecole Application du Genie Maritime. He is the leading expert of the French navy.

### EXHIBIT CHINESE ART IN GERMANY

BERLIN—Mrs. Olga Wegener, the wife of the well known traveler, has, after serious study of Chinese art and with the assistance of competent critics, brought a collection of Chinese paintings to Germany, which are being exhibited by the Berlin Royal Academy of Arts. It is described as an artistic event of the first order. Nothing but scepticism seemed to greet these far-traveled foreigners, yet their qualities soon won for them a complete victory.

The paintings exhibited were all water-colors, mostly painted on silk, but some on paper made of vegetable fiber.

### TAFT INVITED TO LINCOLN FARM

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Announcement was made Tuesday that President Frost of Berea College has invited President Taft to be at the Lincoln Farm May 30, to take part in the memorial services and plant a tree in honor of Lincoln. President Taft has the matter under consideration. Mr. Frost is at the head of the movement to raise \$400,000 for a negro school to be established in Kentucky, and which now lacks only \$16,000 of completion. It is called the Lincoln Memorial Institute, in honor of Abraham Lincoln.

### MAKES LONG TRIP WITH A DOG TRAIN

GIMLI, Manitoba.—E. H. Drury, chief engineer of the proposed Hudson Bay railway route, has arrived in Gimli after a very long and tiresome trip from Churchill via Split Lake on the Nelson river, thence via Norway House and across Lake Winnipeg by dog train. Mr. Drury stated that the trip across the lake was comparatively easy.

### NO CELEBRATION OF JULY FOURTH

The Fourth of July Association of Somerville has decided to hold no celebration this year under the auspices of the association.

All the old officers were re-elected at the annual meeting Tuesday night. The annual dinner was held before the business meeting and speeches were made by Mayor John M. Woods and others. Pres. L. W. Cole presided.



## Musical Events in Boston

**"THAIS."**  
Miss Mary Garden  
Croyble, Mlle. Trentini  
Myrtale and Albino, Mlle. Ponzano  
Athanas, M. Maurice Renaud  
Nicolas, M. Valles  
Palemon, M. De Grazia  
A Servant, M. Fossetta  
Musical director, M. Cleofonte Campanini.

THE second night of opera was perhaps of as much importance socially as musically. As a social event it was a sort of rehearsal for the evenings in the Boston Opera House next winter. It could not be called a Hammerstein night, but could well be called a Boston night.

If the presence of well-known society people is anything to go by, the opening season of opera is assured of success. Those who are accustomed to give their support to the best in art and music were there in force; the brilliant costumes of the ladies gave much more than the usual sparkle and gaiety to the aspect of the Boston Theater auditorium and corridors; and between the acts there was such general exchange of calls and greetings as stamped the affair distinctly a society event, irrespective of the singers and the music.

The audience was just as much interested in the work on the stage as was the audience of the opening night, but to hear Massenet's opera and to see the acting of the French contingent of the Manhattan company was not all they were there for. During the second long wait in "Thais," the throng in the circular corridor and on the staircase was animated with an unusual sociability. There was talk of Mary Garden, of course, and there was discussion of the comparative merits of modern French and of old Italian opera; and more than this, there was in everybody's conversation some acknowledgment of the new day in opera which is soon to come in Boston. Those who crowded the corridors were only a small part of the people who held seats on the floor of the house, and those who filled the staircase and grouped themselves into a picture there were but a small part of the people who held seats in the balcony, but in the corridor and on the staircase after the second act of "Thais" was where the real spirit of the evening was to be found. Nobody could be a part of that lively conversational scene without feeling that the new opera house in which Bostonians will assemble next winter will be a social force of unreckoned importance.

The story of Thais is a strange one for operatic treatment, particularly since the portions that make it remarkable are least susceptible to this form.

It is in the Golden Legend that the story of Thais was first told. It is related that Thais was a common woman and of such beauty that many followed her and sold all their substance until they came into the utmost poverty on her account. As the William Caxton version gave the story in 1483, "they that were her lovers fought for her and strove for jealousy, so that they other while slew each other; which thing came to the knowledge of an abbot named Pamfilius."

The good abbot clad himself in secular clothing, and with a bit of money in his purse set out to a city in Egypt where he found the siren. There, truly enough, he accomplished her conversion. As a result of his pleadings and admonitions, Thais brought all her goods into the midst of the city and burnt them, calling on her fellow sinners to watch how she dispensed with the material treasures with which they had supplied her. Going thereafter into a convent she allowed herself to be shut up in a cell whereof the door was sealed with lead. There she remained until, as the story goes, a vision assured the abbot that her sins were forgiven.

Anatole France paraphrased the story, in a way. But in his version it is the abbot, after accomplishing the conversion of Thais, fell madly in love with her, and when at last she was dying in the consciousness of reformation he begged and implored her to live for him because of his passion. Thais turned into a deaf ear, clinging at the last to her heavenly visions, while the monk's spiritual ugliness became so twofoldly apparent that the sisters fled from him.

Mr. Hammerstein put on some interesting scenery for the Egyptian opera of Massenet. The second tableau of the first act, representing Alexandria, was rather pretty for its effect of coolness and distance, though the sky, owing probably to the difficulty of adapting the scenery to the stage of the Boston theater, was a little curled at the corners. The scene of the oasis in the third act was good for its effect of trees and was a relief to the eye because it showed less painted surface than most of the Manhattan backgrounds.

The work of the orchestra was of the painstaking sort which is characteristic of Mr. Campanini. He seems convinced that Massenet is a great musician, or at all events he conducts Massenet's music in a broad style and is careful to make it assist the stage action all it can. The opera "Thais" is Egyptian only in scenery, the music pays no attention either to place or time. It helps reinforce certain moods of the actors and expresses some of their emotions in terms of tone color, now and then original, always appropriate, but never very striking. The music of the meditation in the second act brought the concert master of the orchestra, Mr. Ferrera, into notice. The intermezzo for solo violin emphasizes the idea that Massenet's music to "Thais" concerns itself more with what goes on in the minds of the actors than with their outward environment. The accompanying music of the opera is nowhere great, but it has a single and a simple purpose which is always intelligible.

It has been said that Renaud is a great



MISS MARY GARDEN.

(Copyright by Davis & Elmekyer, 1908.)

She will appear Thursday evening in Debussy's opera "Pelleas and Melisande." She is here represented as Melisande looking into the fountain.

actor, and according to the present state of the development of operatic acting he proved himself, as Athanas, to be competent to infuse a singing part with realism. He did this without ever discarding song for speech and at all times he avoided breaking away abruptly from strict operatic art. His singing is controlled according to good dramatic methods, but his voice has little power to move listeners by its natural beauty.

Miss Garden was unequal as a singer. She had occasional high notes that sounded well and low notes that were agreeable almost always; she resorted at times to her speech tones, which are of low pitch, mellow and far lovelier than any of her singing tones. The part of Thais calls for more singing ability than she has at her command, but her gifts as an actress take her through most of the emergencies of the opera in safety. During the few contemplative movements which Thais has, it would be better if Miss Garden had a good voice for singing Massenet's music; but the part throughout is written without much regard for the convenience of the singer and is notable for having a sustained intensity but not for having sustained nobility or expressiveness. A greater soprano than Miss Garden could maintain in the high passages a purity of tone, but the question arises, which is better, a greater soprano's singing or Miss Garden's acting?

### MR. RICHARDSON'S CONCERT.

An orchestral concert of compositions by J. Howard Richardson was given Tuesday night in Jordan Hall under the direction of the composer. There was an orchestra of 40 pieces and Miss Josephine Knight and Earl Cartwright assisted.

Mr. Richardson is a practical musician of experience. This is reflected in his creative work, which, if it contains nothing of striking novelty, is nevertheless along its conventional lines melodious and beautiful.

## RACIAL TYPE KEPT UNCHANGED DURING PASSING CENTURIES

Striking Resemblance of City Architect Newton J. Tharp of San Francisco to Julius Caesar.

Newton J. Tharp, city architect of San Francisco, shown by Joseph D. Redding, a lawyer and historical scholar, to be a double of Julius Caesar, was recently pointed out by Redding as a striking illustration of the manner in which the Aryan race has maintained its type through 2,000 years of history.

A photograph of Tharp gowned in the obsolete purple placed alongside a profile of Julius Caesar shows a startling resemblance.

"In my studies and travels," said Redding, "I was forcibly impressed with the likeness existing between Tharp, whom I know very well, and the portraits of Julius Caesar, and on my return to San Francisco asked him to pose for a photograph. The pose arranged by Arnold Genthe and myself brought out the resemblance still more.

"This fact to me is interesting only in so far as it shows the manner in which the Aryan race has maintained its type. It shows that men of the past resembled to a large extent those of the present day," reports the San Francisco Call.

Tharp had no explanations to offer. "Several persons have told me I was like Julius Caesar," he said, with a modest smile, "but as far as I know myself I fail to see the similarity."

That there is a decided facial resemblance between the two men there is no gainsaying. When delivering his lecture in Berkeley Redding flashed various photographs of busts of Caesar taken by him in the British and Berlin museums and on Capitoline hill in Rome, and then told his audience he would show them a photograph of Tharp, illustrating the resemblance between the old and the new.

When Tharp's picture was thrown on the screen the audience thought some mistake had been made in the slides, believing it to be another portrait of Caesar, and it was necessary for the lecturer to explain the situation.

and pleasing. The harmony is solidly orthodox. The orchestration illustrates what may be accomplished when one has more than a bowing acquaintance with the instruments. Forty in the orchestra is a formidable phalanx for Jordan Hall. This precludes matured opinion. There is perhaps a tendency to keep the silvery sweetness long drawn out and one might object to the excessive use of brasses. Still, overmuch hearing of strings and woodwinds in chamber music may cause a critic to become over-reliant.

Mr. Cartwright's fine voice pleased in a Hindu scene, "On the Banks of the Ganges," and two songs, "The Coast-guard," and "Love's Triumph." The Hindu scene, program music, is too heavily scored; the singer is inaudible much of the time. A chorus would perhaps be a better arrangement.

Miss Knight sang well the songs "I Think of Thee" and "Love's Dilemma," and was heard in a symphonic poem for voice and orchestra, "Spring." The piece is timely. Moreover, Miss Knight showed unusual temperament and produced some lovely tones in the florid and difficult music.

It requires confidence to give an entire evening to one's own compositions, but a fairly large audience applauded Mr. Richardson's talent and courage.

Albany Ritchie, the English violinist, will make his first appearance in Boston on April 15 at Chickering Hall, instead of in Jordan Hall, as at first announced. Ritchie was born in 1883. His musical education began at the age of 7, when he was taken from England to the Conservatory of Lausanne to study the violin. From the Conservatory he went to Belgium and studied five years under the tutelage of Ysaye and Cesar Thomson. A visit to Canada followed, and then he returned to Europe for two years' work with Sevcik in Prague. He has toured successfully abroad.

## EVERY DISCOVERY IS PRODUCTIVE OF NEW INVENTIONS

Recent Progress in Aeronautics Shows a Notable Growth From Small Beginnings.

Every great discovery is like the bag of seed that the farmer carries up and down his harrowed fields in the spring, for from it are sown new inventions broadcast on every side.

This is strikingly illustrated by the results of the recent progress in aeronautics. When the Wright brothers began their experiments they had to be content with a motor producing 12 horsepower, with a weight of 250 pounds. By gradual improvements Wilbur Wright was able to bring the power driving the aeroplane with which he astonished the French up to 25 horsepower.

Mr. Farman, with a motor weighing about 300 pounds, got the force up to not less than 50 horsepower. A late motor constructed for him weighs 280 pounds, with a horsepower of 35. But the French inventors are promising motors that will furnish 100 horsepower and yet be light enough to use with an aeroplane.

Mr. Wright, however, seems to think that so much power is not needed, for in most of his flights he did not employ all of the force of his 25 horsepower motor. The problem is rather still further to reduce the weight. At any rate, a practical revolution has already begun in the construction of engines as a result of the demands of aviation, says the San Francisco Examiner.

Another example of the stimulus of new necessities is seen in the manufacture of steel. It is but a very few years since the achievements of "high-speed" steel astonished everybody and caused a revolution in the machine shops. Yet now comes Professor Arnold of the Sheffield University, predicting that within a year the "high-speed" steels now in use will be "back numbers," for a new steel is being perfected which will possess four times the cutting power of any quality of steel now known to metallurgy. This announcement is said to have caused consternation among the manufacturers of steel in Sheffield.

## In the Lighter Vein

WE are all familiar with the comical results sometimes achieved by using a conventional ending for an epistle, regardless of the context. The most usual form is the letter which recounts a series of calamities and ends by wishing the recipient "the same." Not quite so frequently, we see a communication reporting a most unfavorable state of affairs and concluding about as follows: "Trusting that the above is satisfactory, we beg to remain," etc.

But perhaps the most ludicrous example is furnished by a lady in Boston who sent a skirt to be dyed. The next day the skirt was returned with this note affixed:

Dear Madam: I send back your skirt with which you want dyed blue, because it will not dye that color and oblige

Yours truly,  
The following correspondence recently came under our eye:

John Doe & Co., Chicago.  
Gentlemen: Your favor of recent date is before me. Your account is a just one and should be paid. I have no money at present but assure you that I will pay it in time.

Yours truly,  
M. T. COFFERS.  
M. T. COFFERS.

Dear Sir: We note that you intend to pay our account "in time." Can't you arrange to pay it in money? We don't feel like taking any more of your time at present.

Yours truly,  
JOHN DOE & CO.

Scrivener is so literary that he calls his manuscript a "Serial." He says it is a continued story.

Some of President Roosevelt's messages to Congress were pretty cutting. That's the reason Congress filed them to take the edge off.

The efficiency of wireless telegraphy from a moving train has been demonstrated. Why not try removing the wires from politics?

I understand that the bridegroom's father furnished a flat for the bride. Including the groom, he furnished two flats.

Q. Did you try to sell old Scrooge a set of books?  
A. Yes.

Q. How did you come out?  
A. Through the second story window.

"I never could read Charles Dickens' novels because I dislike his personality so."

"You remind me of the Irish lady who didn't eat charlotte russe because the crust was so tough. She had been trying to masticate the box."

"Jenkins is a good fellow. He would not turn the meanest tramp away empty handed."

"Divides his last crust and all that sort of thing, eh?"

"Not exactly that but he will always give him a letter of introduction to some friend."

Like most of his race, Jerry has a vocabulary of his own. A gentleman asked him to carry a valise to the depot for him. After walking a block and handling his burden very carefully Jerry asked, "Is there anything serious in this grip, boss?"

At another time some one asked him his last name.

"Buchannon, sah," he responded, giving the aspirate full value.

"Oh, I have some neighbors named Buchanan," said the inquirer.

"Not Buchanan, sah, Buch-hannon. Dat's a scawce name up no'ith but whah I comes from dey's lots of 'em both cullud and plain."

## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY IN U. S. SHOWN IN FEDERAL REPORT

Commercial movements in the domestic field during February of the whole indicate a larger degree of industrial activity than for the preceding month. Reports received by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor show heavier movements of coal, and especially coke, due to the larger demand of the iron furnaces. Larger lumber receipts at consuming and distributing centers and increased building activity in the larger cities are another sign of industrial revival. The movement of grain and provisions toward the Atlantic seaboard shows a considerable diminution, mainly because of the smaller demand for export.

February receipts of live stock at seven primary interior markets, 3,071,211 head, were decidedly lower than during the corresponding months of 1908 and 1907, when 3,680,734 and 3,312,533 head were reported. The number of cars used in the transportation to market of the above-reported animals is calculated as 52,757, compared with 62,961 and 59,786 cars, the calculated totals for February, 1908 and 1907. Chicago alone shows a diminution of over 5000 cars for the month, as compared with the February, 1908, record. Live stock receipts for the two months of the year at the same markets, 6,778,103 head, also compare unfavorably with corresponding 1908 and 1907 figures of 8,210,572 and 7,176,978 head. The receipts of cattle since the beginning of the year, 1,255,068 head, were considerably lower than during the preceding two years.

Shipments during February of packing house products at Chicago, 150,295,702 pounds, were more than 32 per cent below the February, 1908, shipments. The eastward trunk line movement of provisions during the month from Chicago and Chicago junction points, 68,252 tons, was 27 per cent lighter than during February of the preceding year.

Grain receipts during the month at 15 primary interior markets, 52,129,601 bushels, were considerably in excess of the total reported for February, 1908, of 47,229,151 bushels. The wheat, corn and barley receipts for the month were heavier than for last year, while receipts of oats fell about 2,000,000 bushels below the total reported for February, 1908. Flour shipments during February from 13 important milling centers, 2,927,429 barrels, compare favorably with the corresponding 1908 and 1907 figures of 2,848,414 and 2,339,175 barrels. Aggregate grain receipts at the above markets for the season beginning Sept. 1, 446,714,844 bushels, show but slight difference from the totals recorded for corresponding periods of the 1908 and 1907 seasons of 441,347,340 and 455,395,494 bushels. The combined season receipts of wheat and barley show a gain

of about 40,000,000 bushels over the 1907 total, while those of corn and oats show a loss of about 34,000,000 bushels. Sight receipts of cotton during the month aggregated 1,001,317 bales, compared with 980,495 and 1,229,089 bales during February, 1908 and 1907. The port receipts for the month, 689,188 bales, on the other hand, were lighter than the February, 1908 and 1907, receipts of 700,579 and 925,835 bales. The port receipts for the season ending with February, 8,133,279 bales, were largely in excess of the 1908 season figures of 6,953,805 bales, though below like 1907 figures of 8,244,434 bales. The domestic spinners' takings for the season are stated as 3,434,354 bales, compared with 2,584,420 for the preceding season and 3,401,382 bales for the 1907 season. It should be noted, however, that the increase over last season's total is due almost entirely to the larger takings of northern mills. American stocks at the end of the month are stated as 1,495,651 bales, compared with 1,122,701 and 1,654,735 bales reported for corresponding dates in 1908 and 1907.

The census office reports a total crop for 1908 of 13,408,841 running bales, compared with 11,325,882 and 13,305,265 bales for 1907 and 1906. The total quantity of cotton held at the end of February is estimated by that office as 5,252,663 bales, of which 2,306,786 bales are reported as stored in warehouses, 1,844,992 bales as held by manufacturers, the rest being in the hands of producers, transportation companies and miscellaneous holders.

Coastwise receipts of southern pine at New York for the month, 49,927,361 feet, show a large increase when compared with like 1908 and 1907 receipts of 18,059,741 and 36,348,374 feet. Lumber receipts during February at Boston, 16,845,523 feet, also compare favorably with the February, 1908, record of 10,410,762 feet.

February shipments of anthracite coal from eastern producing territory, 4,578,004 tons, were in excess of like shipments during the two preceding years. The coal and coke movement during the month over seven leading eastern coal-carrying roads, 6,949,180 tons, compares favorably with the quantity reported for February, 1908, of 6,283,531 tons, the increase being more notable in the case of coke than of bituminous coal. The estimated monthly coke production in the Connellsville region, including the so-called "lower district," 1,065,585 net tons, was almost 50 per cent larger than during February, 1908. February production of pig iron proceeded at a higher rate than during January. The output for the month, 1,703,585 gross tons, marks a 58 per cent improvement over the February, 1908, record.

## UTAH IS SEEKING FRUIT EXCHANGE

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A joint meeting of representatives of the 10 or more fruit growers' associations will be held here April 5. There has been some difference of opinion as to the advisability of forming the exchange, but now that the plan has been broadened it is hoped that the organization may be perfected.

The plan comprises the election of a managerial board composed of representatives of all the local organizations. Through agents, this board will have charge of the packing, inspection, loading and distribution of Utah fruit. Each local association will be held responsible for its own products, and sales settlements will be made with each society direct. The aim is to eliminate competition among growers.

## Dart's Pea and Bean Flour

For Soup  
FIVE - 5 - KINDS  
White Bean, Black Turtle, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Lentil

This flour will make 4 to 5 times the amount of soup than the beans in their natural state.

No straining or thickening required, whereas by the old method the Peas or Beans are soaked for several hours and require boiling from three to four hours, then pressed through a colander and thickened.

Our products are made by a secret process and all moisture and impurities removed. Will not become musty or sour, and retain their freshness in every climate.

Is also used to thicken gravies, stews or chowders and will make four to five times more soup than Peas or Beans of same quantity. These goods are absolutely pure and true to name.

Sample package, one kind, 10 cents; sample package, two kinds, 20 cents; sample package, three kinds, 25 cents; samples of all five kinds, 40 cents. ASK YOUR GROCER.

DART'S CEREAL CO., 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

## MORRILL

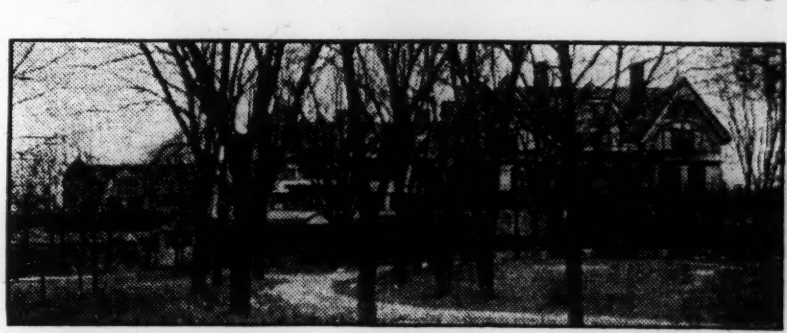
Nathan F. Millinery  
Wholesale and Retail  
SPRING STYLES NOW READY.

Mail Orders Solicited and Carefully Executed  
BEST REFERENCES

315 Fifth Ave. Rock Bldg. New York City

## Hotels

## Woodland Park Hotel



HARRY MILLER  
Auburndale, Mass.  
Boston's Most Beautiful Suburb

Remodeled and exquisitely furnished throughout. Piazzas enclosed in glass and steam heated. Rooms single and en suite, with baths. Superior table and courteous service. 10 miles B. & A. R. R. or trolley from Park Street Subway.



## Hotel Beaconsfield

BEACON BOULEVARD, BROOKLINE, MASS.  
Telephone BROOKLINE 1370

Boston's great suburban hotel, the finest in America, and an aesthetic home of perfect comfort, offering a semi-country life free from the noise and turmoil of a big city, and especially attractive to parties wishing a quiet place. Situated on the world renowned Beacon Boulevard. Twenty-three minutes by Reservoir electric from Park Street Subway, or 14 minutes by steam train (B. & A. R. R.) from South Terminal. Rooms single, double or en suite, by the day, week, month or year. Write for free art booklet. ARTHUR W. PAYNE, Manager. We maintain a first class automobile garage with a capacity for 50 machines.

## Crawford House

SCOLLAY SQ., BOSTON.  
Phone 120 Hay.

Planked  
Chicken, Steak, Lobster, English Chops and Squabs.

Theatre Suppers  
Served for two persons.

Music 6 to 8 o'clock.

Special Prices for Banquets  
Large and Small.

Oysters and Shell Fish in Every Style.

Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c.

The Thorndike Hotel  
Boylston Street, OPPOSITE PUBLIC GARDEN (Accessible from every point) Boston, Mass.

Caters especially to tourists. QUIET AND HOMELIKE.

Some of the finest two and three-room suites in the city to let by the month or season at extremely low figures. Inquiry from readers of this paper invited. G. A. & J. L. DAMON, Proprietors

## NORFOLK HOUSE

ELLIOT SQUARE.  
American plan. Bright and sunny hotel surrounded by trees and lawns. Electric cars to all parts of city; 20 minutes from shopping district, theatres and wharves. Reputation for excellent table always maintained.

ROOMS SINGLE AND IN SUITES.  
Rooms and board by the season at moderate rates. C. GORDON JONES, Proprietor.

## British Tea Table

282 BOYLSTON STREET  
Lunchroom, 11:30 to 2:30  
Table d'Hote dinner, 50 cents.  
5:30 to 7:30.  
Sundays, 5 to 7:30. Afternoon Tea. Opposite Public Garden.

## Hotel Westminster

Copley Square BOSTON  
C. A. GLEASON

European Plan. Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park Street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.

## Hotel Bellevue

BEACON HILL BEACON ST. Boston, Massachusetts.  
EUROPEAN PLAN.  
Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park Street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.

European Plan. Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park Street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.



## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

## A PRINCESSE COSTUME.

The princess costume makes one of the very latest fashions and will be extensively worn throughout the spring and summer, both upon the street and within doors. This model is adapted to both uses and is exceedingly graceful yet simple in the extreme. Faded blue serge with trimming of black soutache and girdle of black satin, chemise of embroidered net make the materials illustrated, but there are a great many that are appropriate for the design. For the earlier season the light weight wools are desirable and later pongee and linen and many of the simpler washable fabrics may be so made.

Material required for medium size is 9 yards 27, 5 yards 44 or 4½ yards 52 inches wide, with 1 yard of satin soutache, according to design, and ¾ yard 18 inches wide for the chemise.

The pattern (No. 6288) may be had in sizes 32 to 40 inches bust measure on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## SOME SALAD RECIPES.

## EGG SALAD.

Cut six hard boiled eggs in two while warm; remove yolks and mash yolks to a paste with 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 tablespoon cream, salt, pepper and a speck of cayenne. Fill the whites as full as possible and serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise dressing.

## MANHATTAN SALAD.

To 1 cup of crisp tart apple and 1 cup of celery both cut into dice and mixed with the juice of ½ lemon (to keep them from turning dark) add 1 cup cold boiled chicken and a few chopped olives. Mix with mayonnaise and serve on lettuce leaves.

## ASPARAGUS SALAD.

Drain and wash carefully canned asparagus tips. Serve on lettuce leaves in small bunches, decorated with strips of pimentos. Pour over a French dressing seasoned with grated onion and a little mustard.

## FISH SALAD.

Mix 2 cups cold fish, shredded, with 1 cup cucumber pickles cut into slices. Serve on a bed of water-cress with French dressing.

## KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY.

To mend crockery ware I have found out that one of the strongest cements, easily applied for this purpose, is lime and the white of an egg. Take enough of the egg to mend an article at a time, shave off a quantity of lime and mix well. Apply quickly to the edges and place firmly together, when it will very soon become set and strong. Mix a small quantity at once, as it becomes hardened very quickly.—New Idea.

Easy and satisfactory way of shrinking dress goods—Leave the material folded as it is sent from the store, put it in a tub of water and let it stand for several hours, as it will take some time to soak the goods thoroughly. Take from the tub and without wringing throw it over the line without using clothespins. When nearly dry press with a warm iron. Goods treated in this manner will be free from wrinkles and the edges will not be stretched.

## IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE WITH US.

Natalie, maker of desirable hats, has opened parlors at 160 Huntington avenue. A specialty is made of orders, and prompt attention will be given to any commission.

The Davis East India House is selling a wrap for automobiling that is a most attractive garment. It is made of pongee of silk in light or heavy weights. Measurement cloaks and samples will be sent upon request.

An extensive showing of women's and misses' suits in smart spring models is being made at Vinson's toggery shop, 501 Washington street, Room 40. Special measurements are taken without extra charge. Prices range from \$15 to \$37.50.

At Blanchard, King & Co.'s, the "Neckwear Shop," 250 Boylston street, there are to be had English cravats at \$1 to \$4.50. In the custom department are to be seen particularly choice patterns of Scotch madras shirt fabrics.

Spring and summer model gowns are now on view at the rooms of Mme. Cairns, Inc., Berkeley Building, 420 Boylston street.

The Hotel Brewster, which opened in October, is no longer under the management of the Ainslie & Grabow Company, they having made an arrangement to that effect with the trustees of the Bond estate. The change was effected Saturday night at 6 o'clock. The Ainslie & Grabow Company will, however, continue to operate their Boston hotels, the Lenox, Empire and Tulleries, the New Ocean House in Swampscott and the Titchfield in Jamaica. Messrs. Merry and Boomer, managers of the Lenox, have leased the new Nassau Hotel at Long Beach, Long Island, which will open June 25.

Spring importations are now ready at the store of Freeman & Co., custom shirt makers, 12 Beacon street.

One of the best places to buy roses, violets and orchids is at the store of Thos. J. Clark, 443 Boylston street.

## A GIRL'S DRESS.

Simple one-piece dresses are the most practical and serviceable for girls. They are being made from a variety of washable materials and this model is adapted to both such and to the lightweight wools. The dress is cut to give long and becoming lines and is closed at the left of the front. A simple ring-dotted cotton material with a narrow border is illustrated, but any banding or contrasting material can be used. The waist and skirt are made separately and joined beneath the belt.

Material required for 12-year size is 5½ yards 24, 4¾ yards 32, or 3½ yards 44 inches wide, with 1 yard of plain material 27 inches wide for trimming.

The pattern (No. 6287) may be had in sizes for girls of 8 to 14 years of age, as directed under No. 6288.

Meyer Jonasson & Co. Tremont and Boylston streets, are exhibiting a stock of new capes and cloaks for the opera especially selected for this occasion. Every garment is up to date, the colors and trimmings are in perfect harmony, and while all are high grade, the prices are extremely modest. Prices \$17.50 to \$32.50.

The Hairlight Crownette permits the hair to breathe and is a welcome relief from rats. They come in woven netting, hair colors. Price, 50 cents, for sale at all the leading dealers.

Allen, Hall & Co., 284 Boylston street, offers to explain to any interested person how by the use of inexpensive materials in the hands of its skilled decorators, the interiors of modest homes as well as palatial residences can be transformed into beauty and comeliness.

Dusto, the modern sweeping compound, is used extensively in schools, colleges, and other public and private buildings. It prevents dust. A trial pail of 25 pounds will be sent upon the receipt of \$1 by the Boston agents, H. L. Dahlman & Co., 85 Kilby street.

Cestus bread is one of the most delicious foods that can be put upon the table. It makes unexcelled toast. If the grocer cannot supply you, the makers will. They are the Cestus Bread Company, 208 Pleasant street, Boston.

S. S. Pierce & Co. are selling a special lot of imported bathing colognes at \$1 to \$1.50 per bottle.

Nathan F. Morrill, millinery, 315 Fifth avenue, New York, announces that the spring styles are now ready for inspection. Mail orders are solicited and will be carefully executed.

New shades of Crane's Linen Lawn in daybreak pink, willow green and orchid have been placed upon the market. Never before has this great firm put out a series of shades that have met with such instantaneous favor.

No lover of flowers should fail to visit the Japanese garden and spring flower show now going on at Horticultural Hall, Museum afternoon and evening.

In the upholstery department of Shepard Norwell Company, Winter street, Temple place and Tremont street, there are opportunities to select materials for furniture slip covers from a large variety of the most appropriate materials, including French and English cretonnes, dimity, cotton damask, swansdown and Belgian linen. Window shades also made to order. When lace curtains are cleaned they are stored during the summer months without charge.

## INCOME OF B. &amp; M. SHOWS INCREASE

Earnings of the Boston & Maine railroad for February show an increase over those of the corresponding month of last year, but still they fell short of earning the dividend by \$200,018. The deficit for February, 1908, was \$600,347.

Vice-President Frank Barr of the road says that though this showing confirmed the optimistic sentiments which the directors entertain, they have no feeling that they are as yet enjoying boom times. He added that the gross income had increased, but the operating expenses had also increased and the outside income was somewhat diminished.

For the eight months ending Feb. 29 the surplus was \$1,089,655, compared with a deficit of \$814,236 at this time last year.

## URGES CHSELSEA TO SAVE MONEY

At the first of a series of talks given by the Chelsea board of trade Tuesday night ex-Mayor Willard urged economy in the reconstruction of Chelsea.

## STURGIS LAW LOSES IN MAINE.

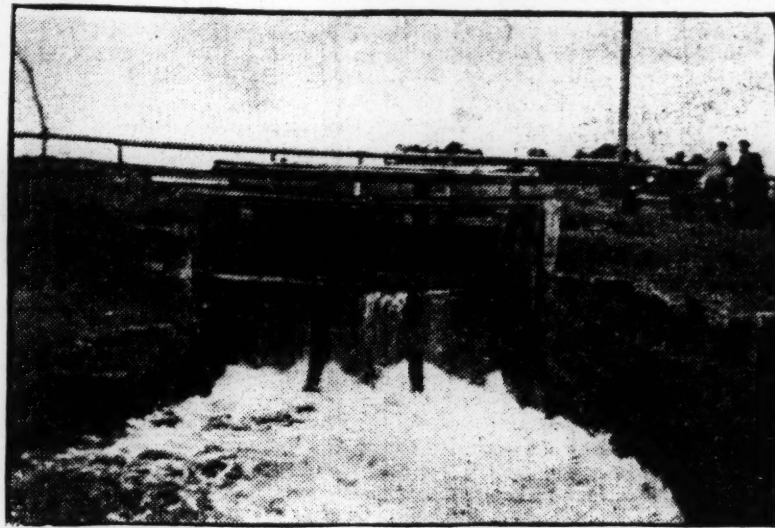
AUGUSTA, Me.—A vote to repeal the Sturgis law for the better enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law has been passed in the House, 75 to 55, despite the fact that the matter had been killed in the Senate.

## Wareham Sells Fish Before They're Caught

Town Auctions Privilege of Controlling Run of Alewives and Shad in Agawam River Weirs.

## YIELD IS LARGE

WAREHAM, Mass.—The annual sale of the privilege of taking alewives and shad from the weirs at Agawam dam on the river of that name, shared jointly by the citizens of this town and Plymouth, has been held, George M. Besse being the successful bidder at \$160. For several generations the Besse family has handled the hundreds of barrels of fish that go up the river to spawn between



VIEW OF THE WEIRS AND BUYERS.

The fish gather at the foot of the dam and several hundred barrels are caught yearly.

April 8 and June 8, but the present price is the lowest the privilege ever sold for. The bidding in other years has reached as high as \$2700, and has ranged from that down to \$600, paid by Mr. Besse last year. The low figure of the sale, however, does not mean that the fish have diminished in numbers, for over 300 barrels were taken out in 1908, with the price per barrel not less than \$3.

The fish are used principally as an article of food, also as bait for deep-sea fishing and the fact that there is much frozen bait in the storerooms militated against a higher price for the privilege; but the most important factor in determining the price this year is the fact that a cranberry company has secured the privileges at Glen Charlie dam on the same river three miles above the fish weir and just how much the work of the company in constructing dams and diverting the flow of water will affect the progress of the fish and thereby decrease the supply is a matter of conjecture. The buyer of the privilege is connected with the company in the way of doing contract work for it, and the fact that his bid was so low kept off other prospective bidders.

The Agawam alewife privilege is much older than the oldest inhabitant of this section and the auction was following a



GEORGE M. BESSE.

The Wareham fish privilege has been controlled by family of mar in center for years.

custom as old as the privilege. The Agawam river has its source in Halfway pond in the town of Plymouth, running through this town into Buzzards bay. Another joint fishing privilege to be sold in this town is that on the Wee-wee river, in which Rochester, Carver and Wareham are interested.

## UNITED STATES IS ON THE EVE OF GREAT AERIAL VICTORIES

NEW YORK—This country is on the eve of wonderful development in aerial navigation. Within a radius of 100 miles from New York city there are more than 50 flying machines ready for the air. Many of them, doubtless the larger number, will never get off the earth, but a few are bound to accomplish results that will attract attention.

There is scarcely a town in the United States that hasn't a flying machine builder. Within the last 30 days several very important things have happened in New York in furthering the flying business and plans are being made for enterprises of still greater importance.

The most significant move on this side of the Atlantic was the recent incorporation of the American Aeroplane Company of New York, the first concern in America with large capital to be organized for the specific purpose of manufacturing flying machines. The new company starts with a capital of \$360,000, and will have its plant at Hammondsport, N. Y. The principal men in the concern are A. M. Herring and Glenn H. Curtiss. Many of the wealthiest men in New York are stockholders in the concern.

Dirigible balloons as well as aeroplanes will be manufactured, and that branch of the work will be under the direction of Capt. Thomas S. Baldwin, who made the first and only dirigible balloon owned by the United States government.

Mr. Herring is under contract to deliver an aeroplane to the government, and will complete his trials at Fort Meyer by June 1. The Wright brothers will also return from France to finish the tests they began last autumn.

Since the organization of the Aero Club of America in New York, in 1905, more than 50 smaller clubs have sprung up. Most of these clubs have been incorporated and are affiliated with the Aero Club of America, which gives them representation in the International Aeronautic Federation. Columbia, Amherst and several other colleges have organized aero clubs, and committees are now at work on the formation of a national league, to take in all college clubs as fast as they are formed. In some of the European institutions of learning aeronautics has been added as a special course,

and there is talk now of establishing such a chair at Columbia. Aeroplane builders assert that improved types will soon be built capable of a mile a minute or better. To encourage speed contests and facilitate the work of inventors spacious grounds are being laid out wherever there is marked activity to warrant it. The Aero Club of America has obtained the lease of a large tract of level country near Hempstead, Long Island.

Besides the Long Island grounds the Aeronautic Society of New York recently obtained a lease of the old Morris Park race track, where it is planned to have many interesting aerial events during the coming summer.

Aeronautical exhibitions, on lines similar to automobile shows, are becoming frequent in all parts of the world. The aerodrome exhibition, which recently closed in Paris, attracted much attention. During the present month a similar show will be given in London, and in May an aeronautical exhibition is to be held in St. Petersburg.

## BUYS CLUB HOME IN SWAMPSCOTT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Swampscott Club has bought the club house and surrounding grounds, which it has occupied for a number of years. Hannan & Healey of Lynn effected the sale for the former owner, Mrs. Cora I. Martin of Brookline.

## INDIANA LIQUOR MEN DEFEATED

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Bartholomew county by 801 majority, Jennings county by 518 and Vermillion county by 323 is the record made by the anti-liquor men in Tuesday's local option elections.

## AWAKENS FOUR AT FIRE

John J. Horgan of 14 Emerald street, South End, awakened four people in a burning building at 1 Emerald street, this morning. Horgan was on his way to work at about 4:30 o'clock when he noticed flames and smoke issuing from the top floor of the building. He rang in box 66 and then awakened Mrs. Anna Keyes, her daughter Nellie, Mrs. Jennie Braman and Mrs. Grace Fuller.

## SHIPPING NEWS

The Leyland liner Armenian, Captain Hart, leaves port today at 5 p. m. for Liverpool. She carries a very large cargo, consisting of 51,000 bushels of corn, 48,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000 bushels of barley, 450 tons of flour, 600 tons of provisions, 250 tons of lumber, 2100 hales of cotton, 800 barrels of apples, 750 head of cattle and three refrigerators of fresh meat.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows in pounds: Elmer E. Gray 45,000, Benj. J. Phillips 50,000, Yankee 6500, Rose Standish 8000, Elizabeth W. Numan 12,000, Mildred E. Robinson 67,000, Manomet 14,000, Emily Sears 5500, Massasoit 8000, John M. Keen 54,000, Morning Star 57,000, Mary Edith 7000, Valentia 9000, Nokomis 8000, Giannina 4000, Hattie S. Knowlton 4100, Mystery 71,700, Gracie 3000, Diana 6500, Laura Enos 3000.

Dealers' prices for fish today at T wharf, per hundredweight: Haddock, \$2.75 to \$4.05; large cod, \$3.75 to \$4.25; small cod, \$2.75 to \$3.75; eusk, \$1.75.

The schooner Lizzie M. Stanley was high liner of the arriving fleet today. Capt. Joshua Stanley's vessel brought in 73,000 pounds. After discharging her cargo she will proceed to Gloucester to fit out for mackerel fishing. Twenty-three schooners have left that port up to date for the mackerel grounds.

The steamer Ivernia, from Liverpool for Boston, was reported by wireless at 10:35 Tuesday morning southeast of Sable island. She should land here by Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

## RECITAL IS GIVEN BY MRS. POWERS

Romance, Beauty, Sweetness and Drama Found in Everyday Life, Reader Tells an Interested Audience.

Mrs. Caroline Hoyt Powers gave an informal recital Tuesday evening in Recital Hall of the Leland Powers School, Boston. There was a large attendance of friends and students of the school.

In a felicitous introduction to her readings, Mrs. Powers said that romance, beauty, sweetness and drama are not essentially in the unusual happenings; they are to be found in the smallest common things in life if one is on the lookout.

Each number took up the ruling motive in some person or persons, and Mrs. Powers succeeded in communicating this to her audience in such a way that they were delighted with the humor, interested in the themes, and saw the beauty of the various characters.

Mrs. Powers' first selection, entitled "The Surprise," by Mary Stewart Cutting, depicted a wife who in her love thought everybody must know her husband because she knew him so well. As in the other characters presented during the evening, the lovable characteristics of the wife of the story were indicated in a hundred little ways: quaint inflections, skilful use of the eyes and lips and by scarcely discernible but wholly effective use of gesture.

Her second selection was "The Little God and Dicky," by Josephine Dodge Daskam. Like the other numbers, this story was received with hearty applause. At its close Mrs. Powers was presented with bouquets of roses and violets.

Other selections were: "The Triumph of Father," by Mary Stewart Cutting; "The Call of Home," by Theodosia Garrison; two selections from Austin Dobson, "Secret of the Heart," and "Goodnight, Babette." The closing number was "Jesus to Mary," a tender poem by Chester Firkins.

Besides the interest, humor and pathos in the selections themselves, there was always the compelling interest in the well-modulated voice of Mrs. Powers, in her perfect articulation, and her ease of manner.

## NAME PRIZE ESSAY TOPICS.

Subjects for the annual prize essays at the Brookline High School for prizes offered by J. Murray Kay have been announced. The theme titles are "Brookline in Congress and in the State Legislature," "Trees in Brookline," "What Change in its Form of Government Should Brookline Make in the Near Future?"

## PROHIBITION FOR MISSOURI.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The House has instructed its committee on constitutional amendments to report a proposition amendment.

## Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

## CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.  
Sun rises..... 5:29 Sun sets..... 6:10  
High water..... 9:25 a. m., 9:45 p. m.  
Full moon, April 5.

## Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

## EASTBOUND.

Sailings from New York.  
\*Adriatic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, March 31.  
\*Lusitania, for Liverpool, via Q'town, March 31.  
\*Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for Bremen, for Hamburg, via Q'town, April 1.  
\*La Touraine, for Havre, via Q'town, April 1.  
\*Hellig Olaf, for Copenhagen, via Q'town, April 1.  
\*Oceana, for Hamburg, via Q'town, April 1.  
\*Carpathia, for Mediterranean ports, April 1.  
\*Sanna, for Mediterranean ports, April 1.  
\*Regina d'Italia, for Med. ports, April 1.  
\*Indiana, for Mediterranean ports, April 1.  
\*Vorderland, for Antwerp, via Dover, April 2.  
\*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports, April 3.  
\*St. Louis, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 3.  
\*Patricia, for Hamburg, April 3.  
\*Caledonia, for Glasgow, via Londonderry, April 3.  
\*Breuen, for Bremen, April 6.  
\*Bulgaria, for Mediterranean ports, April 6.  
\*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam, April 6.  
\*Lombardia, for Medit'ra ports, April 6.  
\*Majestic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 7.  
\*Lucania, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 7.  
\*Queenstown, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 7.  
\*Lorraine, for Havre, via Q'town, April 8.  
\*Yorck, for Bremen, April 8.  
\*Lusitania, for Medit'ra ports, April 8.  
\*America, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 10.  
\*Philadelphia, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 10.  
\*Caronia, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 10.  
\*Zeeland, for Antwerp, via Dover, April 10.  
\*Celle, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 10.  
\*Koenigin Luise, for Medit'ra ports, April 10.  
\*Yucca degli Abruzzi, for Med. ports, April 10.  
\*California, for Glasgow, via Londonderry, April 10.  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen, April 13.  
\*Batavia, for Mediterranean ports, April 13.  
\*Goedard, for Rotterdam, April 13.  
\*De d'Italia, for Medit'ra ports, April 13.  
\*Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 13.  
\*Queenstown, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 14.  
\*Oceana, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, April 14.  
Sailings from Boston.  
\*Armenia, for Philadelphia, March 31.  
\*Corinthian, for Glasgow, April 1.  
\*Philadelphian, for London, April 2.  
\*Sagamore, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 2.  
\*Yorck, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 6.  
\*Canadian, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 7.  
\*Memoranda, for Antwerp, via Philadelphia, April 9.  
\*Caledonia, for Manchester, April 10.  
\*Devonian, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 10.  
Sailings from Philadelphia.  
\*Pallanza, for Hamburg, April 2.  
\*Manitou, for Antwerp, April 2.  
\*Zeeland, for Mediterranean ports, April 2.  
\*Friesland, for Liverpool, April 10.  
\*Artemisia, for Hamburg, Baltimore, April 13.  
Bethania, for Hamburg, April 7.  
Sailings from Portland, Me.  
\*Southwark, for Liverpool, April 10.  
Sailings from St. John, N. B.  
\*Lake Erie, for Liverpool, April 3.  
\*Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool, April 9.

## WESTBOUND.

Sailings from Liverpool.  
\*Haverford, for Philadelphia, March 31.  
\*Lake Manitoba, for St. John, N. B. March 31.  
\*Donlin, for Portland, Me. (via Halifax), April 1.  
\*Mauretania, for N. Y., via Q'town, April 3.  
\*Saxonia, for Boston, via Q'town, April 6.  
\*Baltic, for New York, via Q'town, April 6.  
\*Empress of Britain, for St. John, N. B., April 9.  
Sailings from New York.  
\*Sylvania, for Boston, via Q'town, April 13.  
\*Carmania, for New York, April 13.  
\*Merion, for Liverpool, via Q'town, April 13.  
\*Lake Champlain, for St. John, N. B. April 11.  
Sailings from Southampton.  
\*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for New York March 31.  
\*Oceana, for New York, via Q'town March 31.  
\*St. Paul, for New York, April 1.  
\*President Grant, for New York, April 5.  
\*Teutonic, for New York, April 5.  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for New York, April 7.  
\*Yorck, for New York, April 7.  
\*Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for New York, April 9.  
\*New York, for New York, April 10.  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, April 14.  
\*Adriatic, for New York, April 14.  
Sailings from Glasgow.  
\*Columbia, for New York, via Londonderry, April 3.  
\*Furze, for New York, via Londonderry, April 3.  
\*Hesperian, for Boston, April 10.  
Sailings from Bremen.  
\*Gieseler, for New York, April 3.  
\*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y., April 6.  
\*Roos, for New York, April 10.  
\*Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, April 13.

## Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

\*Maui, for China and Japan, April 1.  
\*Makura, for Australasian ports, April 1.  
\*China, for China and Japan, via Maui, April 9.

## EASTBOUND.

Sailings from Hong Kong.  
\*Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Chinese ports, Japan and Honolulu, April 2.  
\*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, April 6.  
\*Corea, for San Francisco, via Chinese ports, Japan and Honolulu, April 13.  
Sailings from Yokohama.  
\*Mongolia, for San Francisco, via Honolulu, April 7.  
Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.  
\*Marama, for Vancouver, via Australasian ports and Honolulu, April 12.  
Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.  
\*Asia, for San Francisco, April 6.  
\*U. S. mail steamers.

## Domestic Briefs

NEW YORK—The boarding students at Manhattan College went on strike, declaring they would not return until the president was removed.

GULFPORT, Miss.—T. R. Leckrow of the U. S. signal corps, arrived here, having hauled 1800 miles from Saulte Ste Marie, Mich., in 89 days.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Reynolds' Arcade at the Rochester Four Corners, a landmark, was practically destroyed by fire with a loss of \$170,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Tenn.—The tobacco factory of C. O. Bell & Son filled with tobacco belonging to the Imperial Tobacco Company was burned with a loss of \$100,000.

NEW YORK—A scene of excitement on the steamer Cretic last Friday while she was at sea, caused by a slight flare of fire in the steege, was reported here on the steamer's arrival.

## New England Briefs

TAUNTON, Mass.—The Taunton Theater will be sold at public auction on Tuesday, April 20.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Twenty-eight students of Brown University were suspended or expelled in connection with a recent discovery of "cribbing" themes.

PORTLAND, Me.—A final decree terminating the receivership and discharging the receivers of the Eastern Steamship Company, has been ordered by Judge Putnam of the United States circuit court.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A hundred passengers were in a heavy electric car on the Providence & Danielson Electric Railway which rushed down Broadway hill into Olneyville square, crashing into a small car.

## Good Garments Cost Less in the End

In children's garments the most essential features are the quality of materials and the workmanship. You will find that our goods excel in these particulars, and they are the features which tend to reduce the ultimate cost.

Boys' and Girls' Spring Clothes are ready. Early selections are advisable.

Byron E. Bailey Company  
31-33 WINTER STREET



## VETERAN JAPANESE MARQUIS DEFENDER OF MISSIONARIES

TOKIO—Ambassador O'Brien promptly took up the defense of American missionaries in Korea last week after the publication of an attack on them by Mr. Song, Korean minister for home affairs. The case is well explained in the correspondence between Mr. O'Brien and Prince Ito, resident general of Korea, who has just returned to Tokio. Mr. O'Brien wrote as follows:

"On the 6th inst. Mr. Song, Korean minister for home affairs, submitted to an interview for the Asahi Shimbun touching the present conditions in his country. The interview concluded as follows:

"The most serious question now before us relates to the native Christians, numbering about 350,000, whose affiliations are of a questionable nature. They are united in the common object of opposing the present administration and resort to underhand methods. I am going to adopt drastic steps as soon as they take up arms in insurrection. Of course they are backed by a group of American missionaries. It is likely that this will become one of the most important questions in Korea."

"I have not noticed that his excellency has made any correction in respect to the accuracy of the published statement, and since the matter has been published throughout the United States a large number of estimable people, apart from the missionaries residing in Korea, are deeply concerned."

"From your well-understood opinions and expressions in respect to the native Christians, as well as the missionaries in Korea, I am confident that you do not share his excellency's views, but as your attitude has not been given the publicity of the interview, I venture to call your attention to the matter, in the hope that your opinions may be given such expressions as the situation will warrant."

To this Prince Ito responded that Minister Song had not yet mastered the Japanese language and had undoubtedly been misunderstood in a great deal that he said. He continued:

"If Minister Song made any such remarks regarding the American missionaries in Korea as he is represented by the Asahi Shimbun to have made, I am of opinion that such misrepresentation of the real facts would indicate the minister's ignorance of the conditions existing in his own country."

"I am personally acquainted with many American missionaries stationed at Seoul, with whose conduct and views I am fully familiar. The fact that they are in sympathy with the new regime in Korea, and that, in cooperation with the residence general, they are endeavoring to enlighten the Korean people, does not, I trust, require any special confirmation. Not only is the attitude of the American missionaries in Korea what I have just represented, but I have all along been recommending to the Korean government a policy of not restricting the freedom of religious belief. I may also state that Christians in Korea will continue to receive equal treatment with other subjects and to be dealt with only in case of distinct violation of the laws of the country. Should the Korean government undertake any policy differing from the foregoing principle, I, who am in a position to supervise that government, will certainly not approve of it."

"I, however, presume that your excellency will appreciate the fact that a large number of the Korean people are unfavorably inclined toward Christianity, which is a new foreign religion. It may be also stated that among the many Korean Christians not a few are attempting to make use of that religion for inspiring the idea of independence. This fact, however, cannot be regarded as due to the instigation of the American missionaries. They, therefore, cannot be held responsible for such action, and I wish to make this explanation of the matter on behalf of the American missionaries in Korea."

Prince Ito, it is rumored, will never return to Korea as resident-general. He has well earned his retirement. His successor will probably be General Viscount Terauchi, minister of war since 1902, notwithstanding many changes in the cabinet and premiership.

## READING IN NEED OF LARGER HALL

READING, Mass.—Reading must either secure a larger hall for municipal purposes or limit the attendance at town meetings to registered voters. These alternatives are the result of a notification received from Inspector Charles E. Burritt by the town clerk and selectmen in which he calls their attention to the fact that at the last town meeting the hall was crowded beyond its legal capacity.

**TAKES THREE FROM BUILDING.** TAUNTON, Mass.—David Cahoon, a retired merchant, proved himself a hero Tuesday by rushing into a burning house on Winthrop street and rescuing Mrs. Buckingham and two small children. The house was partly destroyed.

**NEW HOTEL FOR SYRACUSE.** SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The Onondaga Hotel Company has awarded to James Stewart & Co., of New York, the contract for the erection of a new hotel in this city. The contract price is understood to be about \$385,000.

**PADEREWSKI SAILS.** NEW YORK—Having cancelled all of his engagements in this country, Paderewski, accompanied by his wife, sailed for Europe on the Kaiser, Wilhelm der Grosse Tuesday, en route to his home in Switzerland.

## HARRIMAN SCORES ROOSEVELT'S ACTS AGAINST HIS ROAD

DENVER, Colo.—E. H. Harriman, talking to business men at the Commercial Club here said:

"Five years ago I told President Roosevelt that he was wrong and that he would have many imitators in various states and cities who would do the country incalculable harm in agitating against the railroads, and what I told him then has been proved correct."

"Mr. Roosevelt was quoted in a despatch sent from the Azores as saying: 'I can never forgive Mr. Harriman.'"

"I don't know what he meant by that, unless it was because I showed him up."

"Yes, Roosevelt was wrong in his fight on me and the railroads, and the truth of this is getting clearer every day."

"If we could we would throw our cloak over the weaker lines throughout the country and begin immediately the expenditure of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 to improve them. But we would all be put in prison if we tried it. 'I believe the attention of the public should be turned away from the corporations and toward the management of city, state and national governments. What we have been endeavoring to do with our railroads is to get a better article at less cost. If the governments would pay attention to producing better administration at less cost they would all be better off. The best way in managing governments is just the same as managing railroads and is to produce a better article of government at less cost."

Mr. Harriman, accompanied by several officials of his lines, is due to arrive in Chicago late this afternoon and will immediately begin a long conference with local officials of the Harriman railroads. It is believed he will start east late tonight over the Lake Shore.

## A NEW WIRELESS ELECTRIC LAMP

Michigan Inventor's Device Gives a Brilliant Light and Patent Will Be Put on the Market.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Philip Young, a young inventor of this city, is giving a successful demonstration of a wireless electric lamp. He exhibited the lamp in a store before a hundred persons, who are convinced of its utility. Patents have been obtained in all countries, and a company has been organized to place the lamp on the market.

Young refused to make known the secret of the lamp. The light comes from an incandescent globe placed on a small cylinder filled with a compound in the form of a powder. A small battery also is charged with this powder. Young said that one battery would keep the lamp burning continuously for six months. He asserted that the cost of the lamp was trifling, but gave no definite estimates.

The lamp gave a brilliant and steady light. The demonstration, however, was attended by an accident. The powder in the small cylinder exploded, shattering the lamp. Young said the explosion was of no significance, explaining it had been caused by air leaking through the brass joints of the cylinder. He said that the cylinders to go on sale would be of glass and airtight, thereby removing any chance of explosion.

## RAILROAD HEADS TO DEBATE RATES

President Tuttle of B. & M. Added to the Board Which Talks Over New England Differentials Today.

NEW YORK—Today a meeting of the committee of the trunk line presidents which was appointed at the recent general meeting of the presidents to consider the matter of the New England freight differentials, is scheduled to take place in this city.

To the committee has been added President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine, who was not among the presidents at the original meeting, his lines being a part of the New Haven and Canadian Pacific all-rail combination. The committee is to investigate the subject and report to a full meeting of the trunk line presidents on Thursday.

## NATION TO KEEP UP FIGHT ON OIL

CHICAGO—Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the attorney general of the United States, who is here to confer with District Attorney Sims in regard to pending federal prosecutions, says that the government will go ahead with the prosecution of every indictment against the Standard Oil Company.

"Judge Anderson's decision in the case against the Standard Oil Company of Indiana will have no bearing on the other cases," said he, "except as it may have established precedents to cover other cases that may come up."

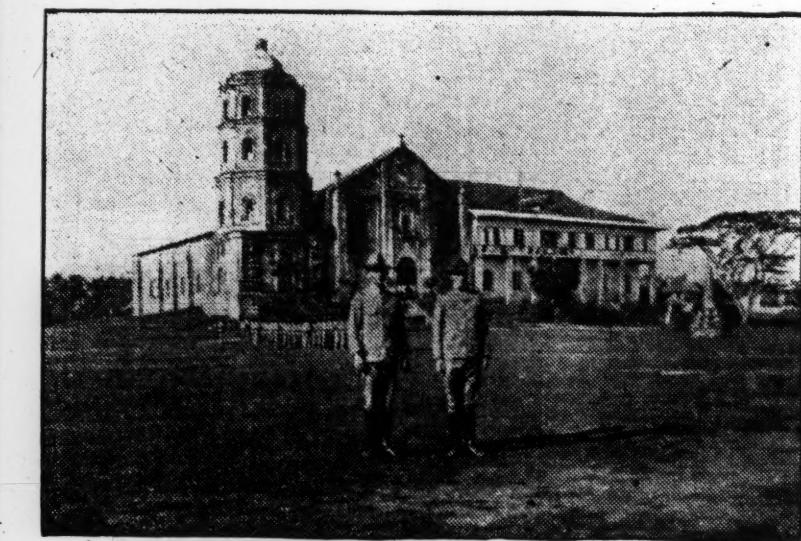
Mr. Ellis said that silence will be the watchword of the new administration's "trust busting" efforts.

"Is it true?" Mr. Ellis was asked, "that the new administration feels that there has been too much talk and too little accomplished in these cases?"

"I certainly would not deny it," said Mr. Ellis.

## Philippine Constabulary Offers a Career

MANILA—In the Philippines constabulary, the insular government is offering to young collegians who have military drill and to graduates of military schools careers that are picturesque enough to satisfy the most industrious seekers of the exotic. Through the bureau of insular affairs of the war department the chief of constabulary has sent out calls to the different institutions which embrace military drill in their curriculum for candidates. Every state in the Union has at least one college or university founded under the "land grant act," in which military drill is compulsory. Wherever a certain standard of efficiency is attained, these institutions are placed on the constabulary lists as eligible to nominate men for the Philippine service. These young men enter the service of this corps of gendarmes as third lieutenants, and are immediately put to school in Manila, on their arrival, to become accustomed to handling native constabulary and to learn the peculiar requirements of the service. They also become acquainted with what seems to them the outlandish names of the island localities and learn to preserve their self-control under trying conditions.



SHOWING OFFICERS AND HOW THEY LIVE.

Young American civil servants in the Philippine provinces live in a "Mess," as depicted in the upper picture.

The lower cut shows two constabulary officers and the plaza which is the drill ground, common and athletic field of a Filipino village.

What they have probably never learned in the course of their military education at home, namely, how to look after the feeding and general care of their men and horses in the field, constitutes a very important part of their duties. The responsibilities that will be theirs as peace officers in the provincial districts where they will be stationed, and as guardians of public property, sometimes of great value, are duly impressed upon them. Not infrequently a young third lieutenant, fresh from the orderly life of an American community, is thrust

into a remote bamboo village in the mountains, with 25 men speaking a barbaric Malay tongue as his only human associates. One of his tasks will be to win the confidence of the villagers and their officials and at the same time see that the laws of the country are obeyed. All the public enemies—ladrones, or outlaws, locusts, fires, floods, and every thing that menaces the peace of the people—will be his enemies, and on his quickness to take the trail to follow up a clue and on the mobility and discipline of his command will many times

depend the safety of his district and the honor and dignity of the government. Of course, there will be some sharp action with lawless bands at odd times, but although it is a military body, the primary aim of the constabulary is peace, not war. In years when the crops go wrong and it becomes necessary for the government to issue rice and other provisions to the people, the young "teniente," as he will be known to the people, will be the almoner of government bounty.

He may be fortunate enough to have companions of his own race in his headquarters town. If in a coastwise post, he may chum with the coast district inspector of the customs service. If in the interior, he and the local ranger of the forestry bureau will probably share the same mess. Perhaps a school teacher will live with them. Both being civil government servants, they will be entitled to the privileges of the insular government's commissary, which is administered by the constabulary, and from which they will obtain a really good line of groceries.

If the young officer is very faithful and very efficient, after a year or two the poor lonely little gill bar on his bright red shoulder straps may have a companion, and then he will be a second lieutenant and in a fair way toward a career. Before he gets his third bar he will be sun-browned and lithe of limb; he will have an almost uncanny familiarity with fierce Tagalog and Visayan names, and the by-paths and secret nooks of the mountain wilderness will be as plain to him by night or day as the streets of his home town. Then he will begin to become truly valuable to "the service," and his career will be begun.

## WHAT THE STUDENTS ARE DOING

### Wellesley College Notes

WELLESLEY, Mass.—First place in the indoor meet, held Monday in the gymnasium, was won by the class of 1909, and second place by the class of 1911. The four W's, the highest acknowledgment of athletic excellence, were won by Jeanette Keim, Cymwyd, Mass.; Eleanor Raymond, Cambridge, Mass.; Beatrice Stevens, Lexington, Mass., all of the class of 1909, and Bertha Schedler, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., of the class of 1911.

Miss Lucille Eaton Hill, the director of physical training, presented the Lincoln challenge cup to the class of 1909, and Jeannette Keim, the president of the Athletic Association, presented the W. 1909 won 230 points, 1910 225 points, 1911 229 points, 1912 187 points.

The members of the teams were, 1909: Susanna Annin, Margaret Barlow, Florence Brigham, Dorothy Hinds, Jeannette Keim, Dorothea Marston, Ruth Muir, Eleanor Raymond (captain), Beatrice Stevens and Lois Stone.

For 1910: Helen Adair, Helen Bulkley, Ruth Elliot (captain), Dorothy Day, Marjorie Hoyt, Esther Park, Esther Randall, Helen Wallis, Edith Wilde, and Florence Wiss.

For 1911: Sarah Baxter, Constance Eustis, Marguerite Fitzgerald, Riddle Guion (captain), Mary Hewitt, Marguerite Lorenz, Elizabeth Miller, Hortense Peters, Bertha Schedler and Miriam Savage.

For 1912: Dorothy Bowden, Bertha Caton, Ethel Caution-Davis, May Graham, Frances Gray, Laura Griswold, Cecilia Hollingsworth, Mildred Keim, May Roberts (captain), and Marjorie Sherman.

Miss Ethel M. Arnold spoke in College Hall chapel Monday evening on the "Progress of Women in Europe."

Miss Arnold will speak next Wednesday evening about her grandfather, Dr. Arnold of Rugby.

The college closes for its spring vacation at noon April 2 and will reopen at noon on April 12.

### Brown University Notes

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Educators from all over New England will speak at the annual meeting of the Brown University Teachers' Association, to be held Friday and Saturday of next week at the uni-

### Radcliffe College Notes

The spring number of the Radcliffe Magazine, just issued, is of especial interest, as it contains the result of the short story competition offered by the editors. This competition was open to all students in the college. The first prize of \$5 was awarded to Pauline Sawyer, '10, for the story entitled "Sarah's Lamp." Helen H. Langdon, a special student, and Emma Frost, '09, were given second and third places respectively. The editors of the magazine expressed their appreciation of the interest shown by the girls in the competition.

Tuesday afternoon the second of the series of interclass championship basketball games took place in the gymnasium. It was between the two lower classes and resulted in a victory for the freshmen, with a score of 18 to 14. The seniors have already won from the juniors, so that the final championship is to be decided by a game between the freshmen and seniors, to take place in the near future.

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown, opening welcome: "Are College Requirements Excessive" will be the general subject of all the addresses delivered at the gathering. "Relations Between Brown and Preparatory Schools" will be the subject of second consultation. The following will speak:

### Trinity College

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. N. C. Carlton, who was appointed head of the Newberry Library, Chicago, Walter B. Briggs has been elected librarian for the college library.

Mr. Briggs is now reference librarian in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) public library, where he has been for four years. His chief training was received at the Harvard College library, which he entered in boyhood as a page, and he is especially recommended for the continuance and completion of the difficult task so successfully begun and organized here by Mr. Carlton. His appointment dates from July 1.

### Phillips Academy

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

EXETER, N. H.—Phillips Academy has come into possession of three bequests amounting to over \$100,000; also of a portrait and autograph of Abraham Lincoln, an important military order to General Grant sent during the civil war by his reply accompanied; also a letter written by W. B. Morrill to Abraham Lincoln, asking him to address the citizens of the town.

## START ABOLISHING PLEASANT STREET CROSSING, MALDEN

Work has been begun toward abolishing the grade crossing on the Boston & Maine railroad at Pleasant street, Malden. Two gangs of workmen are busy tearing up the rails in the freight yards at Oak Grove and at Edgeworth, the stations to the north and south of the Malden depot.

The work is to cost approximately \$200,000, of which the railroad will bear 65 per cent, the Boston Elevated and the commonwealth of Massachusetts will each bear 12½ per cent, and the remaining 10 per cent will be paid by the city of Malden.

Pleasant street, which now rises to meet the railroad tracks, will be lowered 11 feet and 7 inches and the roadbed of the Boston & Maine railroad will be raised 5 feet and 7 inches. This will give a clear headway beneath the bridge of 14 feet.

When the Boston & Maine railroad erected its brick depot at Malden about a dozen years ago, it was erected six feet above the level of the tracks. The depot is an artistic one and was erected at that height above the tracks to meet such a condition as has now been brought to pass. Thus the railroad will not be put to the additional expense of raising the station, but will only have to raise the baggage house and a small newspaper store to the new level.

The new bridge over Pleasant street will be erected of concrete, with a large arch over the street similar to the one erected by the Boston & Albany railroad at the Springfield (Mass.) station. The existing grades of the streets at the Pleasant street crossing favor the arrangement of the grade abolishment as proposed and surrounding property will be but little affected by the change.

During the summer months the work of changing over the tracks will be pushed with all rapidity. It is now planned to shut off Pleasant street only for a short time, while the cement work of the bridge is being put in place. During this time the teaming will be carried through Charles street and over the Mountain avenue bridge, while arrangements will be made to transfer the passengers using the street railway lines.

The Mountain avenue bridge will have to be raised from three to four feet above its present level, while the grade at the Oak Grove (Malden) depot will be raised less than two feet. This will not affect the station, however, as that structure is about three feet above the track level. The Clifton street bridge will not be affected by the change.

## LOWELL CHARTER BILLS REFUSED

Judge Fisher's Insistence on Elimination of Party Designations Blocks Favorable Report to Legislature.

LOWELL, Mass.—The legislative committee on cities has reported leave to withdraw on the two Lowell charter bills and reported favorably on Representative Meehan's bill for a separation of police and licensing powers.

The two charter bills were rejected because Judge Frederick A. Fisher, acting for the Lowell Board of Trade, insisted upon the retention of the clause eliminating party lines from municipal politics.

## PUPILS TO STUDY LOWELL CHARTER

LOWELL, Mass.—Public school teachers are urged to prepare suitable programs for the observance of "Lowell Day," April 11, which is the anniversary of the granting of the city's charter.

Superintendent Whitcomb says: "The report has somehow become current that 'Lowell Day' is to be a holiday. Quite the contrary is true. The object of the day is to make pupils more familiar with the history of the city. This result the committee hoped to reach by suitable exercises and not by a holiday."

## JAPANESE POSIES BLOOM AT SHOW

Wistaria and Forsythia coming into a fuller bloom add to the beauty of the "Japanese Garden," part of the spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Practically every exhibit in the room at the corner of Huntington and Massachusetts avenues has been renewed. Mr. John L. Gardner has a new display of Australian Chorozeme, which is a pea flowered plant from that faraway isle. Two novel blooms have just been placed on view by Mrs. Frederick Ayer known as the Iris Susiana. The displays of roses and carnations have all been renewed and the decorated mantels are fresh with new blooms.

This morning the Heath school of Brookline, the Bowdoin school and the Sterling and Windsor schools have visited the show.

## FINE VANDYCKS LOANED.

Lord Lucas, who is at the head of the territorial force, has loaned for two years nine very fine Vandycks to the National Gallery, left to him by his uncle, Earl Cowper, reports London Public Opinion.

## HARTFORD TO VOTE ON TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL NEXT WEEK

HARTFORD, Conn.—The voters of Hartford will decide at an election on next Tuesday whether or not the city will expend \$1,262,000 for several improvements which have been favored for the past year. Of the money which it is proposed to expend, \$600,000 is for a suitable site for the proposed technical high school and the building itself. This will receive favorable consideration at the hands of the voters, the subject having been thoroughly discussed for months. The plans have been prepared and figures submitted, but no definite action can be taken until after the voters vote to appropriate the money.

Among the other matters which will be voted upon is a proposed appropriation of \$450,000 for the municipal office building, which will, if the appropriation passes, replace the present hall of records, a building which has long since outgrown its usefulness because of the lack of space and accommodations.

Not in years has the license question been worked up as successfully by the no-license people as this year. Public rallies will be held in the days just preceding election. The no-license movement has gained much headway in the past week or two. It is stated that the saloon-keepers have raised a fund of \$5000 to aid them in their fight.

## BROOKLINE VOTES ANNUAL EXPENSES

Nearly Two Million Dollars Appropriated at Town Meeting, Which Provides for Reservoir.

Nearly \$2,000,000 was appropriated by Brookline, the largest and richest town in the world, at the adjourned meeting on Tuesday night, for special purposes and current annual expenses, thus reorganizing in the main all the recommendations of the board of selectmen and the citizens' committee of 30. The exact appropriation for the year is \$1,787,462.41, of which sum \$276,700 is for special improvements independent of current expenditures.

The largest sum called for by the adopted budget was \$100,000 for a covered reservoir on Single Tree hill, for the use of the high-service water supply; the sum of \$79,270.51 was reappropriated for the purchase of land for public playgrounds, with the proviso that no expenditure shall be made without the previous consent of the selectmen.

For the separation of the sewage and surface water drainage systems \$50,000 was set apart. Notes or bonds are to be issued therefor. The special committee on the establishment of a municipal lighting plant was continued.

The committee on planting and preserving trees was given \$26,000 for suppressing moths, all work on private land to be assessed by the town.

It was voted that on all unpaid taxes and sewer assessments 6 per cent interest be charged.

## MEETING TO AID SCHOOL IN SOUTH

The Alice Freeman Palmer Institute of Sedalia, N. C., Will Be Discussed Before Boston People.

Boston people interested in the Alice Freeman Palmer Memorial Institute, located at Sedalia, N. C., are to endeavor to assist this school further, and to this end a meeting has been called for the afternoon of April 5 in the parish house of Trinity Church, which the founder of the school, Miss Charlotte Hawkins, a former Cambridge woman, will tell of the work.

The school has been established six years. It is 10 miles east of Greensboro, and in a section of the state where very poor schools exist for both white and colored children. Charles Alexander, editor and publisher of Alexander's Magazine, will speak of his recent visit to the school, and will read some of the dialect poems of the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, and Miss Maria L. Baldwin, principal of the Agassiz School, Cambridge, will preside.

## FIVE FACTORIES IN AUTO COMBINE

DETROIT, Mich.—Thirty per cent of the automobile production in the United States is consolidated under a merger of five manufacturing plants, which has just been perfected. The five plants consolidated include the Buick, the Ransom and the National and Reliance factories and the Olds.

The holding company, known as the General Motors Company, is capitalized for \$7,000,000 preferred and \$5,500,000 common, and of this total of \$12,500,000 there was outstanding on Jan. 1, \$7,522,374, of which about \$5,000,000 was preferred and the balance common.

## QUEENSBORO BRIDGE OPENED.

NEW YORK—The new Queensboro bridge over the East river was formally opened for traffic Tuesday afternoon, when Mayor McEllan and Bridge Commissioner Stevenson drove across the great cantilever in an automobile. No other ceremonies marked the occasion; appropriate exercises being reserved for the formal opening June 12, when \$40,000 will be spent in celebration.



## RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,  
three or more insertions, 10 cents  
a line.

## Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 168 Michigan Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

## REAL ESTATE

## FURNISHED ROOMS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

## LADIES SPECIALTIES

## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

BELLE VISTA  
FOR SALE

Beautiful Estate of 17 rooms, surrounded by large grounds,  
situated at POINT ALLERTON, HULL, MASS.

Large, superb rooms, hardwood floors, open fireplaces, electric lights, laundry, all modern improvements, in due condition.

A beautiful view may be obtained for miles around, on one side the blue waters of the Atlantic, on the other the Blue Hills.

Distinctly a gentleman's home, 30 minutes from Boston. Further particulars,  
J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

## J. L. NASON CO.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Hotel on North Shore, 30 minutes from Boston; 25 rooms, completely furnished; piazzas on three sides; this place has always been successful; can be had for the coming season at a low rent.

SEVERAL very attractive cottages at Camden, Me.; hot and cold water, drop ceilings, hardwood floors, set tubs; all are fully furnished; screens, shades, etc.; rents \$200 to \$700 for season.

SUMMER COTTAGES on Narragansett Bay, at Watch Hill, R. I.; large, roomy houses; every improvement; elegantly furnished, except table linen; spacious grounds; rents from \$200 to \$2500 for season. J. L. NASON CO., 408 and 460 Tremont Bldg., Boston.

## FARM FOR SALE

ELEGANT Michigan farm, 120 acres, all-lean county, facing lake Michigan; soil, clay and sand loam; stock, grain and fruit farm; apple, pear, cherry, currant, grape orchards; strictly modern house; two large barns; tenement house; pig and chicken house; corn and grain cribs; best of pure water; all in first class condition; improvements cost over \$16,000; sell farm for much less than cost of improvements; farm 5 miles north of South Haven, Mich.; must be sold; J. W. HARR, Owner, South Haven, Mich.

## ELM HILL

TO LET, at greatly reduced rental if engaged before April 1, an unusually attractive modern house of 11 rooms, billiard room and laundry, 2 baths and lavatory, hot water heat, open fireplace, gas and electric lighting, tile floors, first quartered oak with beautiful finish and the appointments, window shades and screens, large built-in ice chest; select American environment, the outlook. Apply at next house, 31 Crawford St., tel. 814-3 Crawford.

## KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.

COTTAGE WITH STABLE, FOR SALE. TO LET—13 large rooms, 2 baths, laundry; thoroughly furnished, electric lights, broad veranda; suitable for 4 or 5 hours as required; also men servants' rooms; situated on high, dry land, with fine view of water; all in first class condition; improvements cost over \$16,000; sell farm for much less than cost of improvements; farm 5 miles north of South Haven, Mich.; must be sold; J. W. HARR, Owner, South Haven, Mich.

## SOMERVILLE INVESTMENT

TWO 3-flat houses, all improvements, good street, well rented at \$175 each; assessed \$15,200; owner wants to sell equity for cash. F. S. MASON, Thompson sq., Charlestown.

## SOMERVILLE HOME

TO SETTLE ESTATE, will sell 9-room house on good street, all improvements, hot water heat. F. S. MASON, Thompson sq., Charlestown.

## WERENT YOU LOOKING FOR THIS?

7-ROOM COTTAGE with improvements; 10,000 feet land with shade and fruit trees, garden and shrubbery; purest air and water; near school, stores, bus station; enjoy a real country home only 10 miles from South Boston for \$3200. HUBBARD, Old South Building.

In Lexington, on State Road—20 ACRES land, situated about one mile from the common; divided by stone walls into four equal parts, orchard, wood lot, pasture and house lot; bus station; enjoy a real country home only 10 miles from South Boston for \$3200. HUBBARD, Old South Building.

OUR REAL ESTATE ADVERTISER JUST PUBLISHED, containing the latest list of suburban and country estates ever compiled in one publication, profusely illustrated with beautiful photographs, from \$600 to \$100,000; will be sent upon application. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON, 200 Washington St., Boston.

## C. A. MCINTOSH

REAL ESTATE BROKER. Specialties in Boston, Brookline, Medford and Lexington. Also sea shore property; rents collected, estates cared for. Room 618, Tremont Bldg., call or write.

COLORADO FRUIT LAND—10-acre irrigated tract is ideal investment; safe and profitable; larger tracts if desired. For full details, address J. W. WRIGHT & COMPANY, Drawer 788, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

FOR SALE—Hotel 15 rooms; 8-room house; modern improvements, near station. 25 Central Ave., So. Braintree, Mass.

## TAUNTON LIKELY TO BE LIGHTLESS

## TAUNTON, Mass.—Mayor Edgar L.

Crossman states that the people of this city may have to go home in the dark because the board of aldermen have refused to give the street light committee the power to make a new contract for the coming year, which begins next month. That part of the city not lighted by electric lights will be in darkness. The deadlock in the board has arisen through an opinion from the city solicitor which declared a special committee to grant the contract out of order.

## NEGRO TEAMSTER SAVES TWO MEN

## SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Walter

Crocker and Frank Bonavio, employees of the Summit Water Company, who were at work here were rescued from asphyxiation owing to the quick-witted promptness of Edward Jackson, a negro teamster. Jackson found the men in a bad plight at the bottom of a manhole, one unconscious and the other almost helpless from the fumes escaping from a gas main. He unhooked the reins from his horses, and improvising a lifeline, lassoed and drew the men to the surface and fresh air. Both men then revived.

## ROOM AND BOARD

A YOUNG lady desires another young business lady (Christian Scientist) to share her room at her home in Dorchester; terms agreeable. C. L. 25 Hamilton St. Dor.

BROOKLINE, 5 Fairbanks St.—Rooms, 2 lines cars; very desirable house, piazza; rooms bathroom floor; large closets; sun all day; families accommodated for dinners.

A SUITE of two or four rooms, all modern improvements, telephone, continuous hot water; rent moderate; Christian Scientists preferred. 50 St. Stephen St.

9 GARRISON ST., opp. Huntington Ave., opp. Mechanics Bldg.—Sunny, well-furnished front room, large and small; also suite of two front rooms; telephone.

84 HUNTINGTON AVE.—Nicely furnished front and back parlors; dressing room; hot and cold water; second floor; vacated April 1; house first-class; tel.

COPLEY SQUARE—Finely furnished rooms at 12 Blagden St., with good board and service. MISS E. C. SHERMAN, Telephone 2712-1 B. B.

HIGH CO.—ROOM REGISTRY, 603 Tremont St.—Information free; desirable rooms any street or price; housekeepers register here.

SHOPPING PARTIES, visitors by the day or week accommodated at 16 Ashburton place, between State and Court houses.

ROOMS, double and single; private bath; excellent home cooking. D. B. TUTHILL, 39-41 East 31st St., New York.

VERY cheerful front room, furnished or unfurnished, 3 flights up, moderate rates, Christian Scientist family. 27 Batavia St.

THE IROQUOIS, 110 M. St., Washington, D. C.; high-class furnished rooms; transients and tourists. IRVING SEAFER.

VERY cheerful front room, furnished or unfurnished, 3 flights up, moderate rates, Christian Scientist family. 27 Batavia St.

16 HUNTINGTON AVE., suite 3, nicely furnished rooms, large and sunny; continuous hot and cold water; tel. connection.

WILKESLEY HILLS—Home; pleasant home for right party; very desirable; convenient location. 15 Maudsley Ave.

58 MASS. AVE.—Desirable rooms, newly renovated; hot and cold water; excellent service; terms reasonable.

NEW YORK, 129 W. 93d St.—Large and small furnished rooms; also floor suitable for dentist; telephone.

17 CUMBERLAND ST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; excellent service; terms reasonable. Phone 3129-1 B. B.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Country and by lady, June 15, 1910, to 15 months; about \$2000; reasonable terms. Address G. 32, Monitor Office.

## A HIGH-CLASS PROPOSITION

to energetic men, selling one of the GREATEST inventions of the age, A KEYLESS DOOR LOCK. Unlimited field and no competition. Every house owner or renter wants the lock. No keys. Cannot be picked. Opened in 5 seconds, in light or dark. To the right men there is still local and state agent's territory open. LIBERAL TERMS, LARGE PROFITS. Not sold to jobbers or to traveling salesmen as a side line. Do you want a lock, a local or a state agency? Write us today. Do it now.

The Dayton Keyless Lock Co.  
1111 U. S. BLDG.  
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

THE LATEST AND GREATEST TRIUMPH IN VACUUM CLEANING

The Thurman Portable Electric Vacuum Cleaner

This latest triumph of the THURMAN SYSTEM is not a toy, and is built by the largest manufacturers of house-cleaning machinery in the world. It is the result of years of experience in designing, building and operating all classes of compressed air and vacuum cleaning machinery.

It can be moved about the house from room to room easily and without trouble, as it is light and readily portable. The power is obtained by connecting the motor with any electric socket. One person alone is used to operate it, at a cost of only a few cents per day. With this machine the household can absolutely clean the carpets from each particle of dust or deposit, making the house thoroughly sanitary—removing all the dust, dirt, grime, moth eggs and vermin in a remarkably short time, and without any of the disturbance of the old method of beating, wearing, tearing and brushing. She accomplishes the triple feat of sweeping, renovating and dusting at the same time. The dust and dirt is collected in a tank on the machine, which can be emptied at will. It is especially desirable for schools, for churches, public halls and theaters.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

General Compressed Air & Vacuum Machinery Company  
4446 H. OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AGENTS WANTED.

We will send you a little booklet telling all about the Machine upon request.

## E. RAYE HIGGINS

LADIES' HAT SHOP.  
152 Mass. Ave., Back Bay, Boston.  
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday  
evenings. Phone 2076-3 Back Bay.

GOWNS AT HALF PRICE  
NEW MODELS in imported silk and  
cloths, tailored; on sale or made to your  
order; full line gowns and wraps includ-  
ing lingerie, negligee and house gowns;  
displayed in room 23 at No. 37 Temple pl.  
with C. E. Leonard (telephone) or J. H. B.  
Boylston St., Boston; tel. 2841-1 Back Bay.  
LILLIAN McCANDLESS.

SKIRTS SUN PLAITED  
Buttons covered to order.  
WAISTS SMOCKED  
Hand buttonholes made.  
Inwood's Plating Parlors  
58 Winter St., corner of Tremont St., Boston.  
Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

MADAM MOHAN  
ART MILLINERY.  
ANNOUNCES HER SPRING OPENING.  
Thursday and Friday, April 1, 2 and  
3, at 48 Winter St., room 41.  
ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

A DRAKE BUST SUPPORTER  
A Dainty garment that lines up the  
figure perfectly; manufactured by A. Drake,  
37 West 11th St., New York City; if you  
don't order, don't carry it, send to A. I.  
McLON, 200 Broadway, New York City.  
Mail orders promptly filled.

MRS. A. D. PAINE  
FULL LINE OF MILLINERY, TAILORED  
50 Prospect St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

SOMERVILLE'S LEADING MILLINER.  
MRS. CHARLES W. JACOBS  
233 Elm St., West Somerville, Mass.

MILLINERY OPENING  
Tuesday and Wednesday, April 6, 7,  
IDA F. WILDER, 237 Huntington Ave.

GOWNS  
MRS. ELIZABETH K. BRADY, 128 Elm  
St., cor. Devonport St., North Cambridge.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed;  
your materials used; hats \$2 and upward.  
CHRISTIAN, 155 Tremont, room 7, opp.  
Boylston St. subway. Tel. 278-4 Oxford.

WANTED—You to send for our free cat-  
alog of materials and prices on hosiery and  
made-to-measure underwear. OHIO TEX-  
TILE CO., Painesville, Ohio.

ARTS  
THE NEWEST and best in post cards;  
Beautiful designs for Easter. Illustrated  
catalogue and samples FREE. Send name  
and address. N. MOTT, 27 and 29 W. 23rd  
St., New York.

HELP WANTED  
WANTED—Railway mail clerks; salary  
\$800 to \$1000; examinations everywhere May  
15; common education sufficient; country  
work; no experience; candidates prepared free  
of charge. Write immediately for catalogue.  
LIN INSTITUTE, Dept. E 36, Rochester,  
N. Y.

WANTED—A Protestant maid for light  
second work in small family; Christian  
Scientist preferred; would take young un-  
der 16; if quiet and capable and willing  
to learn. Address O. 23, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Christian Science housekeeper  
for large private family; must be thor-  
oughly competent, pleasant and willing;  
good wages to the right party; Chicago.  
Address A29, Monitor Office.

WANTED—Man on small farm, experi-  
enced; wanted; auction horses, cows, etc.;  
good wages. 125, Monitor Office.

AGENTS WANTED  
ESTABLISH a general agency in your lo-  
cality; we have a shoe that sells on sight;  
every man and woman a possible customer;  
write today. KITCHEN KOMPOT SHOE CO.,  
Dept. 11, C. South St., Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED  
WANTED—Position as manager, corre-  
spondent or assistant in subscription book  
department of publishing house or in mail  
order business; by woman, thoroughly ex-  
perienced in every department of the work,  
including ad. preparing and writing; also  
public relations; in one office eight years;  
experience with good companies; systematic  
thoroughness in detail work; a specialty.  
Address O. 2003 Metropolitan Bldg., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN desires position, 45 years of  
age; has sold groceries on road in Illinois  
for about 18 years



# Latest News of the Financial and Commercial World

## MARKET IS CHARACTERIZED BY MANY UPS AND DOWNS

### Eries, Reading, Union Pacific and Canadian Pacific Show Considerable Strength but Trading Is Confined to the Specialties Which Made Good Gains.

A rather checkered appearance was presented today by the New York stock market. There were many ups and downs in the course of the session, but fluctuations of the most part were not violent and were within a narrow range. The market was not so broad as yesterday nor the trading so active. For the time being it seemed as if it was to be a waiting market. After the rather good advance of the past few days the general expectation was that there would be a substantial setback today. But it did not come at the opening and the bears were disappointed at the strength displayed by some of the leaders.

The stocks to show the most gain today were Reading, Union Pacific, Canadian Pacific and the Eries. With regard to the latter, sentiment seems to be now as bullish as it was a few weeks ago. Reciprocity talk with regard to Erie is no longer heard, and the increased earnings of the company at present bear out the assertion that even though the company would not be forced to a question of a little longer time before it is in position to make money much more rapidly than it is doing at present.

Reading is strong because the labor difficulties are fast disappearing in the anthracite region, thus defeating the hopes of the bears, who sold short on the prospects of a strike. Union Pacific is regarded as one of the best from both a speculative and investment point of view, and on a bull market extravagantly high prices are usually predicted for the stock.

The bulls making the best possible use of these arguments today sent Erie up a point over last night's closing price. Reading advanced from 135, the opening price, to 136 1/2. Union Pacific opened 3 1/2 higher at 183 1/2 and rose to 184 1/2.

## AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Features of R. L. Day & Company's auction sales were:

- 1. Union National Bank, Lowell, 176 1/2; up 1/2.
- 2. Merchants National Bank, Newburyport, 25 1/2; up 1/2.
- 3. Mechanics' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 4. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 5. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 6. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 7. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 8. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 9. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.
- 10. Merchants' Trust Co., Boston, 110; off 1/2.

## STEEL DIRECTORS HOLD A MEETING

NEW YORK—Regular monthly meeting of the United States Steel Corporation was held yesterday with a full attendance of directors. At the conclusion of the session, which lasted about an hour, it was announced that "merely routine business had been transacted."

None of the directors present would admit that the meeting considered the steel trade with especial reference to wage reductions.

"We have nothing to say," was the general chorus, and Judge Gary, when a request for a statement was sent to him, sent back word that nothing was done at the meeting, "which would interest the general public."

## HARRIMAN'S VIEWS ON RAILROAD LAW

E. H. Harriman at Denver yesterday on his way East said that if the law permitted, \$300,000,000 would be spent in improving the weaker lines. He could not control Denver & Rio Grande under the law, and if people wanted such control they must enact laws accordingly. He said that if governments would pay attention to producing a better administration at less cost they would all be better off.

## COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened steady, March five points higher and the balance of the list unchanged to two points higher: March 9.62 bid; May 9.51 @ 9.52; July 9.42 @ 9.44; August 9.36 bid; October 9.26 @ 9.27.

## LIVERPOOL—Cotton

Business quiet, prices unchanged. American middling uplands 5.05. Sales 8,000, 500 for speculation and export. Receipts, none. Futures opened steady. Tenders new, 12,400.

## SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN

MADISON, Wis.—Senator Stout's woman suffrage bill has passed the Senate with a referendum attached to it. If the bill is ratified by a vote of the people, then woman suffrage will become operative. The measure now goes to the Assembly.

## ROCKS TUMBLE INTO SEA

NEWPORT, R. I.—A landslide on the estate of Mrs. Robert Goetz, which buried 1,000 tons of rock and earth into the ocean, taking with it a part of the Cliff Walk in front of the Goetz estate.

Delaware & Hudson was among the features of the trading, advancing from 177 1/2 to 179 1/2. Canadian Pacific was remarkably strong. After opening 1 1/2 higher at 172 1/2 it improved to 173 1/2. Copper stocks were quite irregular, opening at 78 1/2 and later dropped the half. Franklin opened unchanged at 15 1/2, advanced to 15 3/4 and reacted to 15 1/2. Quinced dropped 1/2 to 80 1/2. Utah Haven was stronger, opening 1/2 higher at 100 and advancing to 100 1/2. Boston England Telephone sold ex-dividend at 130 1/2 and 130 3/4. East Boston Land There was some activity in American Telephone & Telegraph convertible 4s at 97 1/2 and American Telephone & Telegraph 4s at 94 1/2.

In the early afternoon Sugar advanced on both markets. In New York it rose from 131 1/2, the opening, to 133 1/2. People's Gas rose from 112 1/2 to 115. Chicago consolidated Gas jumped 2 points to 140. American Telephone & Telegraph sold at 131 on the local market. Granby was up a point to 94.

Some new high records for the movement were made during the afternoon. New Haven touched 163 on the local market and United States Steel New York market advanced 1/2 to 82 1/2. Peatfield Copper before the close was selling at 72 1/2 in Boston. Boston & Maine sold up to 143 1/2. Smelters crossed 80. Atchison in New York was quite strong, advancing to 107 1/2. Illinois Central sold up to 145 1/2, after opening at 144. Union Pacific was selling around 183.

## MINING SUPPLIES GO TO ALASKA

All manufacturers of mining machinery and mining supplies report an improvement in business. Never before were so many orders on the books of these concerns for Alaska. The cargo soon to sail from the Pacific coast states, and passenger space in all the ships for the territory are oversold, and prepayments of mining machinery.

Presidents of the larger Alaskan mines and the operators of the railroads being built in Alaska say that 1900 will far surpass 1908 in mineral output.

Men at the head of the largest mining combinations in the country say that, in the Yukon, the mines of Alaska and larger producers of gold than the Transvaal, and that within less than a year the best Alaskan and Yukon mines will be far above ruling quotations. Wages of miners will rule high this year in Alaska and the Yukon. It is said that there will not be enough skilled miners to supply the demand.

## CHICAGO BOARD

When	Open	Close	Previous
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10
May	10.10	10.07	10.10
July	10.10	10.07	10.10
Sept	10.10	10.07	10.10
Nov	10.10	10.07	10.10
Jan	10.10	10.07	10.10
Mar	10.10	10.07	10.10



Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

# THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## The Possibilities of Lamp Posts

The Alhambra Grounds and a Modern Gas Lamp.

II.

The mere utilitarian unbecomeliness of the iron street lamp is, strangely enough, nowhere more perfectly illustrated than in the heart of the land of romance and legend and beauty. Walking down the long elm-walled avenue in the Alhambra grounds, to have a first glimpse of Bonaldi's enchanted pile by moonlight, one comes suddenly upon the ancient Gate of Justice, sentinelled on one side by cypresses, straight and black in the pearly, moon-flooded air. The tower, ponderous, lonely, silent, makes inexorable demand upon the thought. The vanity of mortal life seems indeed weighed in the balance and found nothingness. It was here that Moorish monarchs sat to administer justice to their subjects, who came up from Granada out of the valley below to lay before their sovereign in person the needs and difficulties of their little day.

Pondering many things the visitor steps across the walk to bring the pile into better perspective, but if he be English or American his eyes are suddenly narrowed from their startled wonder and awe into a far away gaze over the sea. For there against the magical sky stands out the all too familiar form of an iron lamp post, that evidently thinks it can "hold a candle" to the immortal tower. The spell of romance is broken so rudely that it is as if the tower, too, must come rattling to the ground, as legend says it will when the hand carved upon the keystone of the outer arch reaches in and grasps the key cut upon the inner portal. Until then, runs the tale, the Alhambra palaces with



GATE OF JUSTICE, ALHAMBRA, GRANADA, SPAIN.  
Showing iron lamp post at entrance.

their exquisite traceries and alabaster pillars will stand safe under the guardianship of the solemn Justice at the en-

trance gate. Let us hope that the iron absurdity of the lamp post will endure less long.

## Henry Cabot Lodge and the Town Meeting

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts found time from his duties at Washington to run up to Nahant and preside as moderator at the annual town meeting. "It is to be hoped," says the Springfield Republican, "that he will keep the custom as long as he lives, even if he has to make special trips from Washington. The influence of his example cannot fail to be most excellent, since the spectacle of so distinguished a statesman, whose range is national and worldwide, displaying a local patriotism of this sort must help to maintain the essential dignity of our local institutions."—N. Y. Tribune.

## Another New Industry

Paper made from cornstalks is reviving the hope of those who saw in the making of many newspapers of which there is no end, an exhaustion of paper. Paper in five shades has been produced, and the cornstalk process is apparently easier and cheaper than others. The cost of wood-pulp paper is \$13 a ton. Chemists feel sure they can produce the cornstalk paper at \$7 a ton.

If predictions prove true the millions of cornstalks on farms which are now destroyed, or fed to cattle or used as fertilizers will be turned into this new industry.—The Inland Printer.

The old problem in agriculture was how to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before. The new problem is how to make grass and profitable crops grow where absolutely nothing of value has ever grown before.—The World Mirror.

## Washington and Lincoln

As Estimated by Englishmen.

A correspondence in the London Spectator is interesting as showing the English sense of kinship with us. In a preceding issue the editor spoke of Mr. Roosevelt's estimate of Washington and Lincoln as follows: "Mr. Roosevelt said: 'There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no other two good men as great.' Surely that is an extremely good epigram which has the advantage of being true."

Mr. Mosely, an American, writes from Oxford saying that he is grateful for the Spectator's estimate of American greatness, but finds that Englishmen in general have a less kindly attitude. He adds "no doubt we have the English newspaper correspondents to thank for this—men who seem to delight in pointing out what is odd, weird, hectic, in American life with hardly a reference to those principles and institutions that make life worth living in the United States."

The editor replies: "We cannot admit for a moment that the general English attitude toward things American is either ungenerous or unjust. It is, no doubt, often critical, but that comes, not from antagonism, but from the pride and deep interest which English people, as a rule, feel in the other half of the Anglo-Saxon race. If they disliked or disregarded the Americans, Mr. Mosely would soon find a very different attitude in the public mind. Cold and civil indifference would take the place of the kind of interest of which he now complains."

Then follows a letter from an Eng-

lishman, who takes the editor to task for setting the two great Americans above all Englishmen and cites Alfred the Great as a still more conspicuous example of the combination of goodness and greatness than either Washington or Lincoln. He says:

"Alfred delivered England from the Danes, himself commanding the British army in the field, he made law and order prevail through the length and breadth of the land, he founded the English navy. He was warrior, statesman, saint and philosopher. He was endowed with genius, to which neither Washington nor Lincoln could lay claim. I venture to name Marcus Aurelius Antoninus as a second who is quite their equal in conduct and wisdom, and immeasurably their superior as a thinker." The editor explains that he had only modern rulers in mind, agreeing that Alfred stood higher than Washington, but adds, "We cannot admit that Lincoln was without genius. It vibrates in every line of his writings and speeches. Marcus Aurelius claim must be denied because of his persecution of the Christians."

## Liveries in New York

"There is no city in this country that boasts such a variety in livery as New York," remarked a man who often visits every large city in the United States. "Years ago everything in the way of livery was either 'coachman's blue' or else 'coachman's drab,' but now Fifth Avenue and the park show most astonishing color effects in private livery. Only the other day I noticed three distinct shades of what I should call 'wine color,' two different lavenders or purples, and several very striking brown liveries. Two of these were especially elegant and unusual. One was a dark brown with trimmings of beautifully shaded beaver fur, and the other was almost yellow, with trimmings of glossy Persian lamb. I suppose the variety of colors used in painting the automobiles has made some difference in the colors used for livery."—New York Sun.

## The New Woman in China

The women of Canton and other large Chinese cities have stepped out into affairs to stay and have refused to be the unseen and unheard members of the household that Chinese teaching has directed for ages that they should be.

Schools are gradually extending among the girls, private enterprise carrying western knowledge where public instruction as yet fails to reach. Newspapers for women are springing up in several of the larger towns, and the women are to be seen moving about in the streets with much greater freedom than hitherto.

Some Chinese who had been to Burmah had observed that the women there are successful traders and industrial managers. The outcome is that a restaurant has been opened in a suburb of Canton without a single man on the premises. It is a large place, run and controlled in every particular by women, and already it is attracting an extensive circle of ladies to enjoy its comforts and the chat that accompanies the meeting of friends around the teapot.—People's Home Journal.

## Safety Device in Mines

A very simple method has been found which thus far has proved absolutely effective for overcoming the explosive tendencies of coal dust in mines. It consists merely of turning enough steam into the mine to thoroughly moisten the dust. Whether the effect is due to the moisture or the heightened temperature has not been determined absolutely, but that the steam does destroy the explosive character of coal dust there is no longer any question.—Van Norden.

You who are wishing you could do a thing you ought to do and hiding behind your weakness; you must hear God saying, "Do it!" and feel the necessity of obeying Him, the joy of pleasing Him, run through your being like new life; then, only then, you are on your feet, and the thing is done.—Phillips Brooks.

## President Eliot and Self-Education

That the head of a great university should be more liberal than most other schoolmen in his definition of liberal culture bears out, in a certain way, Emerson's dictum to the effect that the chief use of a college education is to show a man how little there is in it. President Eliot has lately repeated his statement that a selection of books which would fill a shelf five feet long, read for 10 minutes a day, would insure for any man or woman a liberal education, and he has promised soon to give the list to the world. Scarcely more succinct is the means of culture indicated by Steele when he said of Lady Elizabeth Hastings "to love her is a liberal education."

Certainly President Eliot seems to give secondary importance to what is generally held to be of most value in college training, namely the personal influence of great teachers over the students. It is self-evident that we have the best of a man in his book. Here we less rarely catch him nodding. He gives his truest, highest, to the permanence of print. (Companionship with the noblest thinkers is thus open to us all.)

Surely in the more lonely study there is less chance that the young idea will be twisted out of its own normal and right bent through interference, and, as has been proved in the case of many a solitary student—Lincoln being the great example—the need for extra individual effort is often a great quickener of natural ability. Whatever we earn for ourselves is higher prized than what is granted too easily, and the self-educated man usually takes his studies more to heart than he who is the object of sedulous pedagogues.

## An Original Izaak Walton

A fine copy of the first edition of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," London, 1653, was lately offered at auction in New York. The latest record price for a first edition of this famous work was made at the sale of the library of William C. Van Antwerp in London, 1907, when \$8450 was paid for it. The Van Antwerp copy was described as "in the original sheepskin, in the finest possible condition, from the Rowfant Library, with Frederick Locker's Jester ex-Libris."

Once to every man and nation  
Comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of truth and falsehood  
For the good or evil side.

## English for All Young Mexicans

The minister of education has ordered the teaching of English in all public schools in the city of Mexico from the primary to the university grades.

## Many Times a Master

According to the London Times, Lord Avebury who has just published a book which might be called the Anatomy of Cheerfulness, in a parallel with Burton's famous book, holds no less than fifty-four academic degrees and other honorary distinctions.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

### The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.  
FREDERICK DIXON, Associate Editor.

All communications pertaining to conduct of this paper and for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

### TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL, PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$3.00

Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries:

Daily, one year.....8.00

Daily, six months.....4.50

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the Business Department.

Owing to the limited space devoted to advertising in The National Edition of The Christian Science Monitor, reservations must be made one week in advance of day of issue.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330  
Five Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Office, Suites 2092 and 2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 510, Orchestra Building, 168 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

## LESSONS FROM A SHADOW

A recent writer has referred to a shadow as illustrative of certain aspects of error in a way that suggests a further enlargement and amplification to bring out thoughts that it would seem profitable to consider.

A post stands in the dooryard. When the sun is shining the post casts a shadow. The shadow is the absence of light. If the light be regarded as real, then the shadow is the absence of that reality, and so is unreal. If the light be regarded as something, then the shadow is the absence of that something, and is no thing, nothing; yet its place and extent are witnessed to by the physical eye.

What is the origin of this shadow? It does not come out of the light; for there is no darkness in light. It does not come out of the post; it does not come out of the ground; it does not come out of the air; it is impossible to name any source for it. As a matter of fact, it has no source. How could nothing have a source, even if it does appear? We can say when the appearance began; namely, in this case, at the rising of the sun, and that its occasion was a post, but to state when an appearance begins is an entirely different matter from naming a source for it. So with all the appearances which are manifest to the physical senses. We know when some of them began to appear, others began to appear so long ago that no one knows when it was; but none of them ever had a source.

Matter appears, or is manifest to

physical sense; but it is not anything and has no source, as may be determined by the following line of reasoning. There is no matter in Spirit, nor ever was. Hence, no matter ever came out from Spirit. God is Spirit, the sole creator; hence no matter ever proceeded forth from the sole creator, and therefore matter and all its manifestations are totally unreal, mere appearance without source. So too there is no unreality in the real, and unreality could therefore never proceed from reality. To be sure, matter manifests many different kinds of appearances, but this does not prove anything. In the case of the shadow, nothing appears dark. Is there any essential reason why nothing might not just as well appear hard, or soft, or blue, or red, or painful, or swollen, and yet be nothing, just the same as the shadow is nothing?

A shadow on a wall does not belong to the wall, is no part of the wall, and is not anything, even if it does appear. Likewise, sin and disease do not belong to man, and are never a part of man. They do not even belong to human beings and are never a part of human beings. They are not anything, even though they do appear. Of course, we should never have an easy tolerance for sin or disease, but we should never admit that they are a part of us or part of our bodies, or that they are real. The human body is one belief, and disease is another, and very different belief, even though they do not appear in conjunction. Hence, the belief in disease can be destroyed, even while the belief in

body remains, just as the shadow can be removed from the wall while the wall remains, leaving the body without the shadow or belief of disease on it, and thus perfect and harmonious. Both in theory and practice, we should keep on understanding the unreality of sin and disease until these shadows disappear.

According to God's very nature, neither matter nor evil could ever have come from Him. If they did not, they never came from anywhere. If they had a source, they would be real. If they were real, they would be eternal; but St. Paul says, "The things which are seen are

temporal." Jesus says, "Heaven and earth shall pass away; but my words shall not pass away." Jesus also said: "The flesh profiteth nothing." If God made it, it would profit something; for all that He made is good and true. The apostle John said, "Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world. If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world. And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

## WORSHIP

If any man serve me, my Father shall worship him.—Wycliffe.

Men value life, they value intelligence, they value substance. The phenomena of existence might be invoked to illustrate those statements. What men value, they honor; what they honor, they seek to hold and acquire. This mental attitude toward life, intelligence and substance is aptly described by the old English sense of the word worship. In short, most men exhibit a great unity in worship.

Seeing, then, that there is this underlying unity, it becomes of importance to arrive at the truth about these subjects. To deem life a material fact or a condition of matter is to worship on a basis that by universal consent means defeat. Its pathway is beset with disease and its goal death. To say that intelligence is a material fact or a condition of matter is to subject it to the changes and chances of matter. If it depends on material arrangements of brain matter then matter is master, not merely of the ordinary men but also of the men of genius of the ages. To believe that matter is substance is easy and traditional; nay, it is almost inevitable until another understanding is produced in evidence. The most vulgar form of this worship is found in the exhibition of extravagance, in the pride that rejoices in display. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, once ironically summed up a member by informing the House that "the honorable member is a self-made man, and nobly he worships his creator."

In the "Conundrum of the Workshop," Kipling writes:

We have learned to whittle the Eden tree to the shape of a surplise peg.  
We have learned to bottle our parents' twin in the yolk of an addled egg.  
We know that the tail must wag the dog,  
For the horse is drawn by the cart.  
But the devil whoops as he whooped of old.  
It's clever, but is it Art?

Christian Science answers the devil's whoop with a calm, clear and certain denial: It is not art; it is not fact or truth. Life is God—Spirit—neither in nor of matter. Eternal Life was specifically defined by Christ Jesus when he declared it to be the knowledge of God.

Kipling writes:

We have learned to whittle the Eden tree to the shape of a surplise peg.  
We have learned to bottle our parents' twin in the yolk of an addled egg.  
We know that the tail must wag the dog,  
For the horse is drawn by the cart.  
But the devil whoops as he whooped of old.  
It's clever, but is it Art?

Christian Science answers the devil's whoop with a calm, clear and certain denial: It is not art; it is not fact or truth. Life is God—Spirit—neither in nor of matter. Eternal Life was specifically defined by Christ Jesus when he declared it to be the knowledge of God.

## TODAY'S PUZZLE

WORD SQUARE OF FOUR LETTERS.

1.—Not frequent. 2.—The measure of a surface. 3.—The after part. 4.—To become entitled to by service.

## ANSWER TO LAST PUZZLE.

Things to be found on a copper cent piece are:

1. One cent; 2. tulips; 3. date; 4. shield; 5. head; 6. copper; 7. liberty; 8. laurel wreath; 9. arrow; 10. hair (bare); 11. temple; 12. United States; 13. eyes and nose; 14. scent (cent); 15. feathers; 16. ear.

## The Yellowstone a Refuge for Wild Creatures

They Seem to Know that the Park is a Preserve All the Year Round.

Within the Yellowstone National Park there is no open season for game. Uncle Sam stands between the wild creatures and harm all the year round. Beautifully do they respond to this protection, showing, within the park's precincts, remarkable confidence in the friendliness of man. There are buffalo, antelope, deer, elk, bears and small game of many kinds. But these dumb wards of the government are not fooled into carrying their confidence beyond the park limits. Once across the line, even the "closed season" doesn't always insure safety, and park animals assume all their old-time shyness and caution.

Hunters in the country around the Yellowstone tell wonderful stories of the keen sense shown by game wandering beyond the shield of park law. The park's herd of elk is supposed to number many thousands. During the "closed season" in Wyoming, Idaho and Montana, park elk wander far away through the wild lands and dense forests of these three states. But no sooner does the cracking of rifles proclaim "open season" than these elk strike back for their "house of refuge."

Hunters tell of following a herd of five elk long distances, but the wary creatures would keep just beyond rifle range, moving steadily toward the Yellowstone. Crossing the line, which they locate with the accuracy of a government surveyor, and once more under park protection,

they seem almost to throw caution aside, and await the hunters with an air of assurance that no harm can befall. Said an old hunter to the writer: "I'd follow an elk more'n twenty mile, and a shot could I get. I knew just the minute he hit the park line, for he threw up his head with a snort that said plain English: 'Young feller, what you going to do about it?'"—Contributed.

## To an American Lady

Beyond the vague Atlantic deep,  
Far as the farthest prairies sweep,  
Where forest glooms the heart appall,  
Where burns the radiant western fall,  
One duty lies on old and young  
With filial piety to guard,  
As on its greenest native sward,  
The glory of the English tongue.  
That ample speech! That subtle speech!  
Apt for the need of all and each;  
Strong to endure, yet prompt to bend  
Wherever human feelings tend.  
Preserve its force—expand its powers;  
And through the maze or civic life,  
In letters, commerce, even in strife,  
Forget not it is yours and ours.

—Lord Houghton.

I believe that happiness is not a matter of dollars, not a condition of society, but a condition of mind. You can be happy if you will.—Western Publisher.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's; to think seldom of your enemies, often of your friends and every day of Christ, and to spend as much time as you can in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide posts on the footpath to peace.—Henry Van Dyke.

## Science and Health

With Key  
to the  
Scriptures

The text book  
of Christian  
Science

Mary Baker  
Eddy

A complete  
list of Mrs.  
Eddy's Works  
on Christian  
Science with  
descriptions  
and prices  
will be sent  
upon applica-  
tion

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart

PUBLISHER

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.  
Boston, Mass.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 31, 1909.

### Coal Miners Should Stand Firm

THE TELEGRAM from Shamokin, Pa., to the effect that unless the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts sign another three years' agreement like the one in force, and which expires today, the coal companies will insist upon all conditions reverting to 1900, need cause no alarm in industrial circles. Although President Baer of the Reading railway and Morris Williams of the Pennsylvania Coal Company are referred to

as favoring such a reversion, there is the best of reason for believing that no such step will be taken.

The country is still applauding the United Mine Workers for the course which their convention advised. This was simply that the miners continue about their business under the existing arrangement, throwing the responsibility of any disturbance of it upon the operators. The union miners need only to maintain this status quo to hold public sympathy. It is true the miners reserve the right to demand recognition of their union, but the reservation of this right and an attempt to enforce it are two different things. It is very probable the leaders see, the moment they shall imperil the peace of the anthracite field in order to gain a merely sentimental point, they will lose public support and be at a disadvantage before any arbitration committee or government commission that might be called to settle the dispute.

The best advice to the miners at present is to pick and shovel and say nothing.

It is worthy of remark that the incumbent President and Vice-President of the United States are on the friendliest terms. They even play golf together. This is unusual, but it is none the less gratifying.

THE ENGLISH roads are among the finest in the world. In the opinion of many competent judges they are, indeed, the finest. In their case, as in the case of the great roads in France, there is not the climatic disturbance to be met, which tends to disintegrate the roads of the North American continent. These roads are, of course, in many cases extremely ancient, many of them following the lines of the old Roman streets. They do not, however, owe much to their ancestry. They were, without the least question, in an almost incredibly bad condition down to the end of the eighteenth century. Had not John Macadam lost a fortune by siding against the colonies in the war of American independence, and come to England in search of another, the improvement might not have come even then. It was in the year of Waterloo that Macadam made his beginning on making the English roads what they are today. Previous to that it is tolerably certain that their condition was something after the nature of the roads in Scotland, described in the famous couplet:

"Had you seen but these roads before they were made,  
"You would hold up your hands and bless General Wade."

Macadam, however, designed his roads for the stage coach and the post chaise. He had no thought of the traction engine, much less of the motor. When the era of the motor came the great weight of the car and the force of its contact began to damage the surface of the roads, while the draft caused by the rapidity of the motion produced something like a plague. The English country inns began to recover their own, which they had lost with the disappearance of the stage coach, but the hedge rows became white with dust and the cottages almost uninhabitable.

How to remedy this condition of things has been the problem before the authorities concerned for many months. A preparation for coating the roads was discovered in France, and applied with instantaneously desirable results so far as the dust was concerned, but with absolutely fatal results to the herbage. When numbers of the magnificent trees along the drive in the Bois, in Paris, had been destroyed by the flying particles which coated their trunks, an end had to be made with it. Now Sir Herbert Praed, after laborious and costly experiments, claims to have solved the problem. He is, he declares, convinced that, within a year or two, all the principal roads in the country will be constructed or coated with the compounds he has patented, which will destroy not only the summer dust, but the mud of winter. The cost of this will, he explains, not exceed \$200 a mile, and will double and perhaps treble the life of the road so treated. As the cost of making a road varies from \$4000 to \$5000 a mile, the economy to the rate payers will be almost incalculable. That the claim is not a visionary one any one who has seen the practical working of it must be well aware. Hundreds of miles of English roads have been already treated in the manner suggested, with such success that the dust problem in the villages may be said to have been overcome. Every year the mileage covered is being increased; and when, instead of merely coating the surface, the process is applied to their construction, it is quite probable that the benefit not only to those who use the roads, but those who live beside them, or those who pay for them, will be immense.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., does not let an opportunity escape her to fulfil the prophecies so liberally meted out for her future. She is now working heart and hand to arouse the "get-together" spirit of the state for a great fair and exhibit of products next autumn. The press of the city urges that the centering of public spirit on a definite purpose will forward the whole community and success will then be certain. The News appeals to the merchants and miners, declaring that this is to be no one-man affair, that every one is to be given something to do, personality is to be suppressed, and public spirit is to lead the way. That is the right way to succeed. That ought to bring a world's fair to Birmingham some day.

ACCORDING to a New York justice, the process of nailing a court summons to a lady's door is legal service. The question of damage to the door has not as yet been considered.

THE PULLMAN company is going to make a difference between the rates of upper and lower berths. That is, the uppers are to be lower than the lowers.

AT THE annual meeting of the University Settlement Society in New York city recently, Police Commissioner Bingham said a very good thing about the neighborhood work—a truth that settlement workers need to hear occasionally for the sake of overcoming a tendency to try to make every one over according to the ideals of the American university towns. "Don't be in too much of a hurry to make Americans of these people," said Commissioner Bingham, "for it should be remembered that the Anglo-Saxon race, great as are its traditions, is not the only one in the world. So don't be in too much haste to make these people and their children forget the glories of their own history. On their great past graft the spirit of American liberty, and then as they are able to understand they will make use of the American opportunity." Sound, sage advice this. Every settlement worker in Chicago, Boston and New York can find cultivated foreigners who will tell them this is the only certain way to the moral heart's core of the immigrant population.

THE usual cut of fifty cents a ton has been announced by the New York coal dealers at a time of year when the minds of the consumers are naturally turning toward ice.

### The Merchants Association Is Right

IN ITS very lucid presentation of the need in Massachusetts for certain changes in the constitution that will permit of reform in the present method of levying taxes in the commonwealth, the Merchants Association of Boston touches upon one phase of the subject that is of interest to practically every state in the Union east of the Rocky Mountains. This is the matter of relieving from taxation lands set aside for the bearing of trees. Says the statement prepared by the association for the legislative committee on taxation:

Another question of interest is the subject of the taxation of forest property. Massachusetts has considerable areas of land which are of little value for agricultural purposes, but might be advantageously used in scientific forest culture. Afforestation on an extensive scale is practically impossible under our present tax laws. On growing crops farmers are not subject to taxation in Massachusetts, since the assessments are made on the first day of May; while on the other hand a growing crop of timber would be subject, if the law were strictly enforced, to a tax almost equal to the value of the crop at maturity.

If the several states in which tree planting is desirable—and it is now desirable to a greater or less extent in all the states with the possible exception of Oregon and Washington—would remove the burden of taxation from lands set aside for this purpose and from forest lands in general, a generation or two would see the timber problem in this country solved. At present the farmer, or other landowner, is urged to plant trees for the benefit of posterity upon terms which are unreasonable and unjust. From the portion of his land sown in vegetables or cereals, or given over to pasture, he derives a yearly revenue, and it is no hardship upon him that he should be compelled to pay annual taxes on this property. But when he sets aside a parcel of land for tree growing the conditions change completely. He cannot harvest this crop for a long period of years, a great deal depending upon the kind of trees he plants, so that his land is practically unproductive during this time. He is living in the meantime on his annual crops, and he is drawing on the profits of these crops to replace the trees which die in his forest patch, and otherwise to maintain that part of his property.

It does seem an injustice that the state would collect an annual tax upon this property through these years, thus penalizing the owner for doing a thing which it is in the interest of the state he should do. The Merchants Association is right on this question.

ATTENTION is called to the fiscal integrity and progressive character of the Peruvians. Two loans made by the government of their republic, and aggregating \$5,000,000, indicate that Peru purposes wiping out all foreign debt. With a yearly revenue several millions greater than her expenditures, and with exports exceeding imports by several millions, the little republic is likely to prove an excellent market for the United States, especially when the Panama canal lessens the distance to her ports by sixty-four hundred miles.

NO EXPLORER ever sailed for the Arctic region whose venture was more closely watched than will be that of Captain Amundsen when he begins his drift with Nansen's Fram.

SINCE CHAIRMAN STRATTON of the Boston park commission is about to retire, it is to be hoped that whoever is chosen to fill his place will keep watch and ward over the park system as conscientiously as he. Not all classes of park frequenters have rejoiced in Chairman Stratton's interpretation of his duties. The motorists from the first have found in his rules but scant encouragement to turn their cars parkward, however much their own inclinations and the smooth roads might toll them thither.

But to Mr. Stratton's view the city parks were meant, from the beginning of their development, to constitute a ready retreat from the rush and confusion of ordinary street traffic. The green-shaded roadways, he felt, were for those who wished to escape the noise and bustle of the straight-paved city in a quiet stroll, a pleasant drive, or a brief canter a-horse. But when the automobile came! He saw in its advent only the city's embodied rush and roar pursuing with havoc and confusion those who had sought to escape to a safe retreat. Where, he argued, would be the rest and quiet of the park roads for old men and children—not to mention young men and maidens—if the speeding auto were to be allowed to whisk at will around the sinuous ways, setting all else on the qui-vive with its outrageous suddenness? So the chairman and his board accepted the auto only by degrees. They limited its speed and its routes, lopping off the privileges of the cars and the friendships of their owners in successive sweeps.

Automobiles are now no strangers to the parks. They have their due privileges there. It is only that they were held in check in the people's pleasure grounds during the years of what may be called automobile probation. And, more than is generally appreciated, perhaps, the Boston park roads have been saved to their reasonable uses through Chairman Stratton's conservatism.

It is beginning to dawn upon the dear public that in the economic disputes between coal miners and coal barons the ultimate financial burden generally falls on the consumers.

IF MINNEAPOLIS and St. Paul should unite it would create considerable of a readjustment all the way from Buffalo down the list.

### The Park Chairman and the Autos

THE TREASURY deficit for the year, previous to the adjournment of the last session of the Sixtieth Congress, was placed by the Senate finance committee at \$150,000,000. In his message to the extra session of the Sixty-first Congress, President Taft placed it at \$100,000,000. It is now put at \$130,000,000 by students of the financial situation. It cannot, they say, be much less than this; it is likely to be more. In the face of this deficiency the appropriations for next year aggregate \$1,044,090,000. Possibly, if nothing were done in the way of providing for an increase in the revenues, the improvement in business would so increase the receipts from internal revenue and customs that the difference between income and expenditure next year would not be so great as it is this year. But this would depend altogether on whether we held expenditures down to the present figure. The tendency for many years has been toward an increase of expenses. Our revenues have been increasing steadily, but they have not kept pace with our expenditures. Nor will they, so long as the American public fails to recognize the necessity of retrenchment.

For when all is said, the responsibility for the present high-pressure system of national administration does not rest wholly on the shoulders of Congress. The demands for large appropriations in recent years have come from all parts of the country, from all elements of the population, and have been loud, urgent, almost imperative. Members of Congress who have antagonized these demands have simply invited criticism and unpopularity. Chairman Tawney of the committee on appropriations, in the House on March 4, put it very clearly when he said:

The increase in national expenditures may be attributed to several causes, but the two primary causes leading to this result have been, first, popular and executive demands upon Congress for appropriations from the federal treasury for the exercise of rights and functions belonging exclusively to the states, and, second, the abnormal and unnecessary war expenditures in time of peace.

Now, as several causes have contributed toward the bringing about of the present condition of the national finances, so, also, several methods of correcting this condition have been put forward. With these, in the main, our readers are familiar. One of them, rather heroic in character and having among others the attraction of being original as well as novel, has lately been advanced. It is that in order to raise the additional revenues necessary to meet the discrepancy between present income and expenditure, the things especially necessary to the masses of the people shall be taxed, and taxed heavily, the object being to bring the masses of the people to a proper understanding of the need of economy in the conduct of our national affairs. It is believed by many careful thinkers that if the people could be made to feel directly the burden of taxation they would be less clamorous for appropriations in behalf of schemes of development and improvement with which the federal government has really nothing to do, in behalf of costly projects for which the times are not ripe, and in behalf of a war establishment foolishly designed to keep pace with the military systems of Europe.

It is not probable that such a step will be taken. Those who would turn the nation away from its course of reckless extravagance will have to place their dependence and their hope upon the slower and more costly process of popular education born of sore experience.

### Our Neighbors and Ourselves

EX-GOVERNOR FOLK of Missouri is reported to have made certain statements in an interview at Asheville, N. C., which call for some serious, and yet not too serious attention. He says, so it is reported, that the whole of the American continent will eventually become one great republic under the government of what is now the United States. Like others who have preceded him with statements to this general effect, Mr. Folk sees, he declares, the probability of a clash between the United States and Canada in the not distant future, as a consequence of the great influx of Americans into the grain and lumber districts of western Canada. The natural allegiance of these immigrants to the United States "is the heaven," says the telegram which conveys this news, "which he thinks must eventually develop the clash between the United States and her sister country on the north." Mr. Folk is also reported as saying that the situation in Mexico likewise offers food for thought. The natural antagonism of the Mexican to the American mining interests in that country, which has been kept under by President Diaz, will break out afresh, thinks Mr. Folk, when the present Mexican executive shall have laid down his work.

All this is purely conjectural. It is one of the easiest things in the world to speculate along the lines indicated here. If our neighbors and ourselves should indulge in hypotheses based upon the facts alleged here, and allow them full sway, there is scarcely any doubt that this continent would soon be in a state of ferment and distraction. But this would be possibly only by the drifting backward of the thoughts of men into channels from which they have long since emerged.

The elements of strife are lacking in the United States, in Canada and even in Mexico. What the remote future may bring forth it is impossible to say; but it is possible to assume that people are going to be better rather than worse; that the lust for conquest is going to diminish rather than to increase; that ties of brotherhood among men are going to become stronger rather than weaker, and that hereafter intellect is going to exercise a greater influence than animality in determining the relations between men and between nations.

There is absolutely nothing in the present outlook which would justify the predictions attributed to ex-Governor Folk. The people of the United States, Canada and Mexico are on the friendliest terms. And it is not a friendliness influenced or enforced by national selfishness or international policy, but is the outgrowth simply of conditions of mind which are everywhere bringing human beings into a better understanding of the relations which they should hold toward one another.

THE American family has shrunk from 5.8 to 4.6 persons. Any way you look at it, it's hard on the fractional member, who, to tell the truth, isn't quite himself.

IT SOMETIMES seems as if the naval armament problem might solve itself by bankrupting some of the nations that are going into it so deeply.

MERE man may exult over his exclusive right to vote, but down in the New York subway he can't get into the cars reserved for women.

### An Object Lesson In National Economy